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Table with exchange rates and other financial data for various countries including Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, etc.

Bonn to Investigate Panel That Advised General's Dismissal

The Associated Press
BONN — The Defense Ministry appointed a three-member commission Wednesday to investigate the military intelligence agency whose findings led to the dismissal of a top West German general in NATO.



KOHL HONORS ZIONIST — Israeli soldiers watched as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, on an official visit, laid a wreath Wednesday at the Jerusalem grave of Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism. Mr. Kohl told a Knesset group he saw no danger of a rise of neo-Nazism in his country. Page 2.

Reagan to Seek Tax Revision If Re-elected

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — If President Ronald Reagan is re-elected he is likely to propose far-reaching changes in the U.S. tax system early next year to try to reduce federal budget deficits, according to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Reagan Starts Drive to Defend Lebanon Policy

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan started an administration counterattack this week against the rising public and political protest over the U.S. Marines' continued presence in Lebanon.

African Nations Show Tight Brotherhood at UN

Whatever the stresses at home, delegates take pride in diplomatic unity
By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The African members of the United Nations, although often riven by internal differences and disagreements at home, enjoy an ability to find a consensus here that binds together nearly every country in the group.

Italy Outlines Revision Of Accord With Vatican

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — The Italian government presented a draft revision Wednesday of its concordat with the Vatican that will end the status of Catholicism as Italy's state religion.



Travelers walked Wednesday after angry French farmers blocked railroads in Brittany.

Lisbon Asserting a Role As a 'Broker' in Africa

By John Darnton
New York Times Service
LISBON — The roll call of foreign leaders who have had talks here with Portuguese leaders in recent months indicates that Lisbon is an important player behind the scenes in southern African affairs.

U.S. to Make New Effort On Namibia and Angola

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has decided to launch an intensive diplomatic effort in the next several weeks to end South African control of South-West Africa and bring about a parallel withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, State Department officials say.

French Farmers Disrupt Railroad Traffic

The Associated Press
RENNES, France — Rail traffic in Brittany was at a near standstill Wednesday as farmers protesting low prices and railroad transportation costs blocked tracks and sabotaged equipment.

INSIDE

Sweden finds that preserving neutrality can be a nerve-racking business.
Filipinos are trying to decide whether to vote on constitutional changes proposed by President Marcos.
The United States has become the largest single taker of funds in the international banking market.



# Sweden: Preserving Neutrality Is Nervewracking

By Peter Osnos  
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — When he welcomed foreign ministers to the European security conference last week, Prime Minister Olof Palme stressed — as if anyone present did not know — that Sweden pursues a "firm and consistent policy of neutrality."

What he did not say is how nervewracking a business preserving that neutrality can be.

In recent months, Sweden has had to increase its defense spending to meet a threat from intruding East European submarines. Over the past year, the country has expelled 12 Soviet nationals for industrial espionage.

In December, Sweden came under lobbying from the Reagan administration to return U.S.-made computer equipment with military usefulness. Swedish customs had seized the equipment as it was in suspected transit to the Soviet Union.

"It is absolutely essential" that the computers be repatriated, said

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at a press conference, adding that not to do so "could cause very substantial damage to the national security of the United States, to Sweden and to the whole free world."

But even before Sweden had complied, the Soviet press agency Novosti asserted: "How is it that some people give away so easily to American attempts to dictate policy to an independent nation? Must the Swedes really in all business be supervised by instructions from the U.S. Defense Department?"

Sweden has been avowedly neutral in the turbulence of shifting European alliances since 1814 and there seems to be no popular inclination nowadays for any other stance. But in these times of heightened East-West tensions, Sweden's position is constantly tested by pressure from Washington and Moscow, with most of the harassment coming from the Kremlin.

When Mr. Palme declared last week that Sweden's policies include

a "determined defense of our territorial integrity," there is no doubt that he had in mind efforts to fend off the submarine threat. In 1983, the number of probable or possible sightings of foreign submarines in Swedish waters rose about 20 percent over 1982 despite repeated protests to the Moscow.

Sweden suspended all ministerial contacts with Soviet officials in 1981 after a Soviet submarine thought to be carrying nuclear weapons went aground near a Swedish naval base. The policy was reaffirmed last spring when a government commission reported details of increased incursions.

Nonetheless, Mr. Palme made an exception last week to meet with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who was in Stockholm for the disarmament conference. Mr. Gromyko assured him, Mr. Palme said afterward, that Moscow respects Swedish neutrality and will not "infringe" on its territory.

Significantly, though, Mr. Palme chose not to specifically accuse the Russians of sending the subma-

rines, complaining to Mr. Gromyko instead that there had been "infringements that cannot be explained normally."

He pledged to Mr. Gromyko, however, that Sweden would fight violations of its waters with "utmost strength" regardless of their origin. Forcing intruders to surface, or if necessary, destroying them, is the objective of the Swedish Navy.

To give greater substance to that threat, Sweden's parliament and its armed forces agreed in the fall to a program to upgrade anti-submarine defenses. It includes immediate expenditure of about \$30 million on new equipment. Overall military spending is also being increased.

"There is no doubt that the submarine issue has forced a re-examination of the role of our military defenses," said Carl Bildt, a Conservative Party member of the government's submarine study commission. "There had been a tendency to focus on political and economic measures of strengthening our neutrality. But it is now

clear that our defense commitments have to be strengthened also."

The implications of the saga of the wayward American computers poses another kind of problem for the Swedes. Carl Johan Aberg, a senior foreign trade official, observed that it was by no means Sweden's fault that equipment purchased from the Digital Equipment Corp. in the United States under apparently legitimate license was intended to transit through Sweden to the Soviet Union.

The equipment was illegally shipped from South Africa to West Germany and Sweden. After some of the goods were discovered by agents in Hamburg, the Swedes were alerted and eventually seized seven containers that they concluded were part of the same shipment bound for the Soviet Union.

Whereas West German customs promptly re-exported the goods, Sweden insisted on appointing a special panel to determine the likely use of the equipment.

After several weeks of waiting,



Olof Palme

Mr. Weinberger called the Washington press conference and appealed impatiently to the Swedes to act as West Germany had. Similar messages were conveyed privately to Mr. Palme. Instead, Sweden floated several other options, including destroying the equipment and locating another buyer, before deciding that it would all be returned to Digital.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Pilot Killed in Chad Fighting

PARIS (AP) — Libya or Libyan-backed rebels broke a bloodless five-month standoff in Chad's civil war with a raid Tuesday into government territory. A French fighter plane was downed, its pilot killed and several armored vehicles destroyed.

The French Defense Ministry on Wednesday announced the loss of the plane and pilot but declined to identify the raiding party other than to say it was based in northern Chad, an area controlled by an estimated 3,500 Libyan troops and forces loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, the Chadian rebel leader. The ministry said Wednesday the raid involved a column of "about 20 armored vehicles" that attacked a government post near the village of Mao, 90 miles (150 kilometers) north of the capital N'djamena, and captured 12 Chadians.

At the same time, the Paris-based humanitarian group, Doctors Without Borders, reported that two French physicians had been captured in the raid. The ministry said that French fighter jets responded to the raid and were attacked by ground-to-air missiles. The confrontation marks the first time any French forces have been involved in fighting in Chad since returning to the country in August 1983.

### Reagan Welcomes Soviet Statement

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that he welcomed a statement by President Yuri V. Andropov that the Kremlin remained interested in dialogue with the United States.

"I welcome it and am willing to join them if they want to talk," Mr. Reagan said at a White House luncheon. "That is all we have been waiting for and wanting. So I welcome that and I think that it is a reply to all this feeling that we have no communications with them."

"He believes there should be a dialogue on some of the problems confronting us," Mr. Reagan said. "So do I." Mr. Andropov said in an interview with the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda that he was ready for a dialogue with the United States, but said that Washington should first demonstrate its good will.

### Dutch State Council Rules on Cruise

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The deployment of cruise nuclear missiles in the Netherlands would not conflict with the Dutch constitution and would only need the approval of an ordinary parliamentary majority, the Council of State said Wednesday.

The advice by the highest body of appeal against government rulings made it likely that Parliament would avoid constitutional wrangles in deciding the deployment issue, politicians said. The government is due to decide whether to accept 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands by June.

Constitutional amendments would require fresh general elections, they added, and would have been a big obstacle to any decision in favor of the missiles. But with the Dutch still deeply divided on the issue, it was not clear whether the center-right coalition could be certain of a parliamentary majority if it took a pro-deployment stand, they said.

### Mozambican Rebels Free 12 Russians

LISBON (UPI) — South African-backed Mozambican guerrillas Wednesday freed 12 Soviet mining technicians held prisoner for the past five months, fulfilling "a direct accord with Moscow," a guerrilla spokesman said.

The spokesman, Jorge Correia, said in a telephone call that the technicians, captured last Aug. 21 at a northern emerald and tantalum mine, were released "along the frontier with Malawi," a landlocked country bordering Mozambique. He said Malawian officials had been informed of their release.

Two remaining Soviet captives were in "good health" but would only be released "later because of logistical problems," Mr. Correia said. He said he expected the Soviet Union would compensate his group, but would not say what the compensation was. The guerrillas, belonging to Mozambique's National Resistance Movement, had announced Friday they would free their hostages.

### Trudeau Starts East European Tour

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada brought a personal peace mission to the Soviet bloc Wednesday when he arrived in Prague to begin a tour of three of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies.

The trip was hastily arranged as a temporary substitute for a visit to Moscow to promote his initiative to reduce East-West tensions. Mr. Trudeau has already presented his proposals for global limits on the world's nuclear weapons to four of the five countries involved — the United States, China, Britain and France. They gave him a polite reception but no commitments.

His request for a meeting with President Yuri V. Andropov this month was turned down. The Soviet president, who has not been seen in public for five months, said a meeting could be held "in the not-too-distant future." Mr. Trudeau is to visit East Germany and Romania next week.

### Mubarak Vows Support for Moslems

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak vowed Wednesday that Egypt will support Islamic causes and promote the unity of the Muslim world.

Mr. Mubarak used the final session of a Police Academy conference to renew Egypt's commitment to the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization, which decided at a summit meeting in Casablanca, Morocco, last week to readmit Egypt after a five-year suspension.

The summit communiqué did not cite any conditions for Egypt's readmission, but a delegation from the organization is expected in Cairo soon to discuss the matter. "Egypt belongs to the Islamic family," Mr. Mubarak said, "and down the ages Egypt has been in the vanguard of the Islamic movement on the road to progress and development."

### U.K. Blames France for 17 Deaths

LONDON (AP) — The British authorities have blamed the French over a shipping disaster in which 17 sailors drowned in the English Channel when the Greek-owned freighter, Radiant Med, sank in waters that have been lashed Britain for the past two weeks.

Captain John Petit, harbor master at St. Peter Port on the island of Guernsey, asserted that the French destroyer Casabianca, sent to escort the freighter into the French port of Cherbourg after it developed a list, failed to summon British help for more than an hour after the Radiant Med started to sink.

The 3,000-ton freighter went down Tuesday after a hatch broke open. The British lifeboat Sir William Arnold, from Guernsey, rescued nine men from the freighter's crew of 26 Filipino seamen and Indian officers.

### Dispute Paralyzes Danish Folketing

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Folketing, Denmark's parliament, was paralyzed on the first working day of its new session Wednesday by a dispute over the validity of a result in the Jan. 10 general elections.

At stake was one seat, the margin that had apparently provided Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's center-right government with a majority in the legislature.

The opposition Social Democrats demanded a recount of the election results after the discovery of errors that cost it one of its 57 seats, and allowed Mr. Schlüter to claim a working majority for his policy of economic restraint. A certification committee was reviewing the dispute on Wednesday.

### For the Record

Marianne Bachmeier, 33, who shot and killed her daughter's alleged murderer in a West German courtroom, has been moved from prison to a hospital for psychiatric treatment, officials in Hildesheim said Wednesday. (UPI)

A Colombian congressman, Carlos Nader-Simmonds, 37, was sentenced Wednesday in New York to six years in prison for conspiring to sell 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of cocaine in what his lawyer said was a single incident born out of whim. (Reuters)

Nigeria's new military rulers have forced 34 ranking police officers to retire and transferred several others to less sensitive positions, according to press reports Wednesday. (Reuters)

A Paris court ordered Jean Durieux, deputy editor of the weekly magazine Paris Match, who is charged with stealing photos of a Cambodian victim, freed from prison Wednesday on bail of \$50,000. (AP)

The British Liberal leader, David Steel, met Wednesday with Boris N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Union's policy-making Politburo, and said later that the two sides reviewed "the whole field" covered by President Yuri V. Andropov's statement Tuesday on East-West relations. (AP)

Moroccan officials said Wednesday that 29 rioters died and 114 people, including 26 members of the security forces, were injured in the disorders that swept the northern cities of Nador, Tetouan and Al Hoceima last week. (AP)

**Correction**

The profit of Martin Marietta Corp. in 1982 was \$91.6 million, or \$1.95 a share. The figures were incorrect in Tuesday's editions because of a news agency error.

## 1,000 Congratulations Fill Jordan's Capital

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — This capital has been filled of late with the sounds of "a thousand congratulations."

Ever since King Hussein shuffled his cabinet recently, prominent Jordanians have traveled across town, in some cases across the kingdom, to say, as Bedouin tradition dictates, "a thousand congratulations" to the new ministers and palace advisers.

The visit lasts five to 10 minutes. The well-wisher extends "a thou-

### AMMAN NOTEBOOK

sand congratulations" in Arabic to the official. Kisses on both cheeks are exchanged. The visitor is seated and offered a miniature cup of Arabic coffee, a bitter ceremonial brew. He offers praise for the official's talents, best wishes for his success and a request for his assistance should the need arise.

A cardinal rule of these encounters is that no actual business is to be conducted. Reporters who tried to ask ministers a few substantive questions were gently but firmly informed that the session was over.

After office hours, visits continued at officials' homes, often late into the night.

"I'm exhausted," said Adnan Abu Odeh, the already influential information minister, who was promoted to one of the two most powerful advisory posts in the palace.

The most popular radio show in Amman is "Direct Line," a call-in program at 9 A.M. every day.

One day this month, many listeners were stunned to hear the voice of a surprise participant — King Hussein. He called from the hospital, where he had been admitted a few days earlier, to say that he was feeling much better and would soon be going home.

The king spoke for only a minute or two, but it was enough to reassure an obviously jittery public that he was alive, if not yet well.

Doctors said that the king was not, as originally announced, suffering from a bleeding peptic ulcer, but from a minor and common undiagnosed problem that had been worsened by too little rest.

Every night at 7:30, Jordanians can watch the news in Hebrew. The broadcast does not come from Israel but from Jordan TV, widely regarded as the highest quality television in the Arab world.

Mohammed Kamal, the founder and director general of Jordan TV, said he decided to broadcast news

in Hebrew, in addition to Arabic, French and English, because so many Israelis were viewers.

"We try to be objective and very balanced," Mr. Kamal said. "The main problem is finding newscasters who speak Hebrew well enough."

Jordan TV has five broadcasters who speak the language, and he said he hoped to hire Palestinians from the West Bank.

"Their Hebrew after all these years of occupation is quite good," Mr. Kamal said.

Israelis say the Hebrew on Jordan TV is sometimes a bit archaic. In a recent broadcast, Israelis were reported in Hebrew to be "smiting their Iranian enemies," for example.

An Israeli survey in February 1983 by the Hebrew University's Institute of Communication concluded that Israelis watched Jordanian news more out of curiosity than a desire to be informed.

But the survey, a copy of which was provided by Jordan TV, also found that Jordanian television was, on balance, far more popular than its Israeli competition.

Mr. Kamal asserted that the wide variety and quality of programming offered on Jordan's two color stations, its Arabic and foreign programs, accounted for its appeal.

Jordan TV was the first in the Arab world to broadcast the popular American series "Dallas." But Jordan decided not to broadcast "Dynasty," another U.S. series.

Mr. Kamal said many people in Jordan felt the program promoted homosexuality because several of its episodes focused on a homosexual member of the clan.

Mr. Kamal said Jordan TV was the only Arab station to broadcast live the speech delivered in the Israeli parliament in 1977 by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. "It was news and we showed it, despite criticism," Mr. Kamal said.

Among the most vocal critics was Syria, which routinely jams Jordan's news broadcasts — in Arabic, not in Hebrew.

Mr. Kamal asserted that programming was objective. But he said the government committee that screens programs decided last February against "The Winds of War," a series based on the novel by Herman Wouk.

"The book has a Jewish author," Mr. Kamal said, adding that it was felt that the series promoted sympathy for Israelis.

He said that, in view of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its settlement activities in the West Bank, it was felt that the timing was wrong.

## Lisbon Is Gaining Influence In Southern African Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

officials here deny they actually arranged the discussions.

In addition, a Portuguese official is reliably reported to have arranged a private meeting in London between Mr. Machal and Lord Oppenheimer, the South African industrialist, who is said to be interested in investment opportunities in Mozambique.

Mozambique's relations with Portugal have strengthened as the Maputo government has turned increasingly to the West for aid and technical assistance.

But Angola's relations with Portugal have soured in recent months. The apparent reason is Angolan anger that spokesmen for anti-Lunda groups operate out of Lisbon. Foremost among them is UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The Angolans have become further incensed over a recent visit by a Portuguese state-run television team to Angolan territory under the control of UNITA.

To show its displeasure, the Angolan government instructed its state-run companies to cut back on business with Portuguese concerns and has said that the Portuguese state oil company cannot take part in prospecting for new oil off the Angolan coast.

Mr. Peres was interrupted by catcalls, and the debate quickly became a shouting match.

Later, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Oragad was repeatedly shouted down as he struggled to deliver a speech.

Across the street, about 500 demonstrators gathered in a park and denounced the government's economic performance. One sign read: "We are all living below the poverty level."

Mr. Shamir averted a crisis by agreeing to demands by the small Tami party, a partner in the ruling coalition. He pledged to ease tax burdens on the poor and to institute a minimum wage.

Two members of the Liberal Party whose votes had been in doubt also decided not to join the bid to bring down Mr. Shamir.

The coalition has been threatened by Israel's continuing economic problems.

### Armenian Patriarch Assails Terror on Turks

ANKARA — Shoork Kaloustian, the Armenian patriarch, met Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey on Wednesday and publicly condemned Armenian terrorism against Turks abroad.

The patriarch traveled from his Holy See in Istanbul to the Turkish capital to pay a courtesy call to Mr. Ozal, who took office late last year. Four ethnic Armenian militants are on trial in Paris for the September 1981 takeover of the Turkish Embassy.



MEMORIAL FOR KERR — The family of Malcolm H. Kerr, the American University of Beirut president who was killed Jan. 18 by gunmen outside his campus office, during a memorial service Wednesday at the university in West Beirut. The educator's wife, Ann, was flanked by her sons Andrew, 15, left, and John, 22.

## Lebanese Army Clashes With Rebels in Beirut, Mountains

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops using armored vehicles fought Shiite Muslim militiamen in the streets of south Beirut on Wednesday after other units clashed with Druze rebels in the mountains.

The state radio blamed the fighting on the anti-government forces, while a new Druze-operated radio

said the army had launched bombardments against Druze Muslim positions east of the capital.

Fighting in Beirut centered on the Green Line separating the Christian neighborhood of Ain el-Rummaneh and the Muslim district of Shiyah in south Beirut.

"The gunmen in the Shiyah area started the fighting," state-run Bei-

rut radio said, "and are now attacking army positions with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles."

The radio added that the army was retaliating from its fortified positions with tanks and other weapons. There was no word on whether pro-government Christian militiamen joined the battle.

In the Chuf mountains east of

Beirut, the army bombarded the Druze strongholds of Aitah and Baisour, according to the Druze radio monitored in the capital.

Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Syrian-backed Druze rebels, called over the weekend for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel's government. He followed the demand by setting up the anti-government radio station.

## Kohl, Met by a Protest in the Knesset, Tells Israelis Nazism Will Not Revive

JERUSALEM — Chancellor Helmut Kohl told members of the Israeli parliament Wednesday that there was no danger of a rise of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman said that the chancellor gave the assurance after encountering new anti-German protests on the second day of a five-day visit that so far has been overshadowed by memories of the Holocaust.

When he entered the Knesset building Wednesday, following his second meeting here with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, three members of the legislature walked out in protest.

Two of them were survivors of World War II concentration camps. A fourth Knesset member held up a sign bearing a yellow star surrounded by barbed wire and the Hebrew word for "remember."

Mr. Kohl watched in silence for a moment before going on to a meeting with an all-party Knesset group.

His spokesman said that Mr. Kohl told the Knesset members that his family had been against Hitler and that there was no risk of a Nazi revival in West Germany.

The chancellor said his government watched carefully for any sign that groups of the extreme right were gaining popularity, according to his spokesman. West German youth, Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying, had learned from history and would not be taken in by neo-Nazi propaganda.

About 100,000 Israelis are survivors of Nazi concentration camps and many other Israelis lost relatives in those camps. The strong feelings in Israel have made Mr. Kohl's visit a sensitive one, and have added to the pressure being placed on him not to approve the

sale of West German weapons to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.

While no definite plans for such arms sales have been announced, West German government sources said recently that Bonn would consider Saudi requests for "defensive weapons."

Mr. Shamir has pressed Mr. Kohl for a pledge not to sell arms to Israel's enemies. Asked if progress was being made in that regard, an Israeli spokesman replied: "I think it is important that we are able to conduct a dialogue. Relations be-

## Shamir Beats Ouster Effort On Economy

JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir survived three no-confidence motions Wednesday over its handling of Israel's economy.

The three-month-old government remained in power by a vote of 62-56, with one abstention and one member absent.

Debate was heated on the motions, which were prompted by opposition to Mr. Shamir's economic policies. The arguments began after two previously uncommitted government members indicated they would provide the votes needed to keep the government in power.

Two similarly worded resolutions were put forward by the opposition Labor and Communist parties, focusing on the country's economic difficulties. A third motion was presented by the Shinui (Change) Party, which criticized government performance in general. All were voted on at once.

The leader of the Labor Party, Shimon Peres, opened the opposition attack, declaring "the time has come to go to new elections to give the people a chance for an alternative."

"The government," he said, "has to stand in judgment for the economic collapse.... The government has turned the people into those who enrich themselves and those who have become impoverished."

Mr. Peres was interrupted by catcalls, and the debate quickly became a shouting match.

Later, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Oragad was repeatedly shouted down as he struggled to deliver a speech.

Across the street, about 500 demonstrators gathered in a park and denounced the government's economic performance. One sign read: "We are all living below the poverty level."

Mr. Shamir averted a crisis by agreeing to demands by the small Tami party, a partner in the ruling coalition. He pledged to ease tax burdens on the poor and to institute a minimum wage.

Two members of the Liberal Party whose votes had been in doubt also decided not to join the bid to bring down Mr. Shamir.

The coalition has been threatened by Israel's continuing economic problems.

## Diplomatic Effort by U.S. Seen on Namibia, Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, circumstances in which there will be parallel movement on the Cuban troop issue.

It is estimated there are 25,000 Cuban combat troops and 2,000 Soviet and 5,000 East German advisers in Angola. They are helping the government combat the attacks of the Angolan opposition group UNITA, or the Union for the Total Independence of Namibia, led by Jonas Savimbi, and the military incursions of South Africa into southern Angola.

But State Department officials said that the Angolans and their backers have to understand that there will not be a solution to the southern African impasse unless South Africa's concerns about the Cubans are addressed.

"I would say that there is cautious optimism," an official said, in speaking about the chances for the new effort.

gola to agree to a parallel withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The Angolans have insisted that the South Africans pull all their troops out of Angola, and accept the provisions of Security Council resolution 435, which calls for the entry of United Nations troops into South-West Africa, the withdrawal of South African troops, and elections for a constituent assembly. Only then, the Angolans have said, would they ask the Cubans to leave.

But State Department officials said that the Angolans and their backers have to understand that there will not be a solution to the southern African impasse unless South Africa's concerns about the Cubans are addressed.

"I would say that there is cautious optimism," an official said, in speaking about the chances for the new effort.

The Reagan administration has given the South-West Africa issue a relatively high priority and in 1981, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was secretary of state at the time, was optimistic that a solution could be worked out soon. But the optimism was misplaced because of the inability of the United States, working with its allies, to persuade An-

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### Austrian Leader in Belgrade

BELOGRADE — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria arrived Tuesday on a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia to confer with Yugoslav leaders on bilateral cooperation and major world problems.

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**Poll Shows C... Faded B...**  
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By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan has opened the election campaign among public approval polls. John Glenn of Ohio, who lost the White House in 1964, is the most dangerous rival to the president because of his lack of experience. A New York Times poll shows that Mr. Reagan's approval rating is 59 percent, while Mr. Glenn's is 39 percent.

On the issue of the economy, Mr. Reagan is doing well, with 64 percent of the voters saying they are satisfied with his handling of the economy. Mr. Glenn is at 35 percent.

Mr. Reagan's approval rating is up from 54 percent in a poll taken last month. Mr. Glenn's rating is down from 45 percent.

The poll also shows that Mr. Reagan is favored over Mr. Glenn in a head-to-head contest. Mr. Reagan has a 59 percent chance of winning, while Mr. Glenn has a 39 percent chance.

The poll was conducted by the New York Times and the Harrisburg, Pa., Harrisburg Polling & Research Co. It is based on interviews with 1,000 voters nationwide.

The poll was conducted from Jan. 14 to Jan. 20. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The poll is the first of a series of polls that the New York Times will conduct during the campaign. The next poll will be conducted in February.

The poll is being conducted as part of the New York Times' coverage of the 1984 presidential election.

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The poll is the first of a series of polls that



## BRIEFS

**Chad Fighting**  
rebels broke a bloodless  
with a raid Tuesday into govern-  
downed, its pilot killed and one

Wednesday announced the loss of  
the raiding party other than the  
an area controlled by an estimated 10  
as Gokoum Ouaddei, the Chadian  
the raid involved a column  
that attacked a government post near  
(kilometers) north of the capital N'jamena.

humanitarian group. Doctors  
French fighter jets responded to the  
missiles. The confrontation made  
been involved in fighting in Chad  
August 1983.

**Soviet Statement**  
President Ronald Reagan said Wed-  
nesday by President Yuri V. Andropov  
to join them if they want to talk  
"peace." "That is all we have to  
welcome them and I think that it is a  
good communications with them."

the U.S. said. "So do I," Mr. Andropov said.  
Communist Party newspaper Pravda  
the United States, but said that the  
would not.

**Council Rules on Cruise**  
The deployment of cruise nuclear  
is not conflict with the Dutch constitution  
of an ordinary parliamentary  
decision.

body of appeal against government  
would avoid constitutional  
politicians said. The government  
U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

would require fresh general election.  
New obstacle to any decision in France  
will split deeply divided on the issue, a  
right coalition could be certain of a parlia-  
mentary stand, they said.

**Rebels Free 12 Russian**  
South African-backed Mozambican  
mining technicians held prisoner for  
thirty days with Moscow, a guerrilla  
group said.

Cornelia, said in a telephone call  
Friday, 21 at a northern emerald and  
the frontier with Malawi, a trade  
embassy. He said Malawian officials  
the rebels were in "good health" but  
of logistical problems. Mr. Cornelia  
United Nations would compensate his group  
for compensation was. The right  
group's National Resistance Movement, but  
free their hostages.

**East European Tour**  
Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau  
will begin a tour of three of Moscow's  
to begin a tour of three of Moscow's

as a temporary substitute for a  
to reduce East-West tensions  
proposals for global limits  
to four of the five countries involved—  
Spain and France. They gave him a  
thanking.

President Yuri V. Andropov than  
Soviet president, who has not been seen in  
a meeting could be held in the not-too-  
to visit East Germany and Romania next

**Support for Moslems**  
Hosni Mubarak vowed Wednesday  
to support and promote the unity of the  
Muslims.

final session of a Police Academy  
to the principles of the Islamic Code  
at a summit meeting in Casablanca.  
Egypt after a five-year suspension.  
did not cite any conditions for  
from the organization is expected  
the "Egypt belongs to the Islamic family"  
the ages Egypt has been in the vanguard  
be used to progress and development.

**France for 17 Deaths**  
The British authorities have blamed the  
in which 17 sailors drowned in the  
sunk-owned freighter, Radiant, Mod. said  
Britain for the past two weeks.

harbor master at St. Peter Port on the  
the French destroyer Casabianca sent  
each port of Cherbourg after it developed  
help for more than an hour after the  
went down Tuesday after a hatch broke  
William Arnold, from Guernsey, rescued  
a crew of 26 Filipino seamen and Indian

**Danish Folketing**  
The Folketing, Denmark's parliament,  
working day of its new session Wednesday  
of a result in the Jan. 10 general election  
the margin that had apparently provided  
a center-right government with a majority.

## Poll Shows Glenn Has Faded Badly

### Mondale Easily Leads Democrats, But Economy Puts Reagan on Top

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan has opened the election year with strong public approval but Senator John Glenn of Ohio, once feared by the White House as potentially his most dangerous rival, has faded badly because of doubts about his experience, a New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, far ahead as the choice of registered Democrats for their party's presidential nomination, was rated nearly even with Mr. Reagan on personal characteristics that voters normally consider important for the presidency. But the president, helped by a surging economy, led over Mr. Mondale.

In 1,443 telephone interviews conducted nationwide from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, The Times and CBS News found that more than half the public believes that Mr. Glenn lacks the experience to be president and is uneasy about his ability to deal wisely with difficult foreign crises.

The Ohio Democrat has fallen from a close second to Mr. Mondale in a September survey to a distant tie for second with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in the current poll. This time, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Jackson were each the first choice of 14 percent of registered Democrats, far behind Mr. Mondale at 44 percent. The other Democratic contenders had 4 percent or less.

The survey indicated Mr. Reagan's greatest strength was in handling the economy, where he received his highest approval rating since April 1981. This offset weaknesses in foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan appeared to have a considerable lead over both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn among the public at large and a much narrower lead among those who closely follow presidential politics.

People who have registered to vote told interviewers that fear of war and other foreign policy issues had become nearly as important as economic issues. And the survey confirmed that Lebanon may be the most dangerous issue for the White House.

The survey found that 49 percent of Americans believe that U.S. Marines should be withdrawn from Lebanon, as against 38 percent who want them kept there or reinforced. In October, the figures were 35 percent for withdrawal against 52 percent for remaining.

More than any other single issue, this question cuts into public ap-

proval for the president, according to the survey. Overall, Mr. Reagan won approval for his handling of the presidency from 57 percent of the public, as against 32 percent who disapprove. Those who support his keeping the Marines in Lebanon approve of Mr. Reagan overall by a 5-to-1 margin, but those who want the Marines withdrawn give him only a 7-to-6 margin of approval.

On another critical issue, 37 percent felt the administration had done enough to reach agreements with the Soviet Union but 56 percent asserted that the United States "should try harder."

Overall, the public broke evenly in assessing Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign affairs, with 43 percent approving and 43 percent disapproving his job in that area. Last November, Mr. Reagan surged to a 50-to-34 percent margin of approval after sending troops to Grenada.

In other areas, however, Mr. Reagan showed new strength. The Times-CBS survey showed Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Mondale by 48 percent to 32 percent and Mr. Glenn by 51 percent to 29 percent in direct presidential matchups among the public at large.

The president's lead narrowed significantly among those who said they had been paying close attention to presidential politics. In that group, Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale by 46 percent to 41 percent and Mr. Glenn by 45 percent to 44 percent.

Mr. Mondale was somewhat behind Mr. Reagan in the public assessment of his leadership capabilities but rated virtually on a par in ability to handle the complexities of the presidency and slightly ahead of the president on the issue of "caring." Mr. Glenn suffered in virtually all of these comparisons with the other two men.

One surprisingly favorable note for Mr. Reagan was a 27-percent job approval rating from blacks, about double his standing in earlier polls. Because of the small number of blacks surveyed, normal sampling error could be plus or minus 8 percentage points.

**9.2 Million Live in Seoul**  
United Press International

SEOUL — The population of Seoul grew 3.22 percent in a year to 9,204,344 as of Oct. 1, about a fourth of South Korea's total, a government census showed Wednesday.

On Jan. 3 the three-judge panel had, at the request of the Justice Department's tax division, temporarily ordered West to delay publication pending further consideration of the matter. The court's

action came to light in published reports about it Sunday.

Thomas P. DeCuir, the chief Justice Department spokesman, said Tuesday that Attorney General William French Smith had not been consulted before Glenn L. Archer Jr., who heads the tax division, asked the appeals panel on Dec. 28 to bar the publication by West.

West had already included the opinion of Judge Winner in a paperback "advance sheet" of the Federal Supplement that was distributed to law libraries in November.

The Federal Supplement is the standard reference series in which the opinions of the district courts are published. But West is a private company and, according to its attorneys, has the same rights as any other private company or individual to publish judicial opinions.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said Tuesday that Mr. Rauff was a senior officer in the SS, the Nazi elite guard, in World War II and must stand trial. "It is unthinkable that he should continue to go about undisturbed, like any innocent man," Mr. Nissim said.

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

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Walter F. Mondale



John Glenn

## Reagan to Tell Congress In State of Union Speech Of 'Need to Stay on Job'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will deliver his election-year State of the Union address Wednesday night against a background of public and congressional concern over U.S. policy in Lebanon and Central America.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan's address would be "a report on accomplishments and the need to stay on the job and get it done."

Mr. Reagan will appear before a joint session of Congress four days before he makes what administration officials believe will be an announcement that he intends to seek a second term in the November election.

In his televised address he is expected to stress his accomplishments, including the economic recovery, assure Americans that he is guiding them safely through foreign perils toward peace, and seek support for his election plans.

Mr. Reagan sounded his political theme for 1984 when he told Senate Republicans on Tuesday, "I deeply believe... we have changed Ameri-



**DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY** — Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Empress Nagako, seen here at their palace in Tokyo recently, observe their 60th wedding anniversary Thursday. The 82-year-old emperor, the world's longest reigning monarch, and his 80-year-old wife are the first couple on the Imperial throne to mark their 60th anniversary.

## Biggest Issue in Philippine Voting Is Whether or Not to Cast a Ballot

The Associated Press

MANILA — For 30 million voters in the Philippines, the most controversial issue in a nationwide poll Friday is whether or not to vote.

The government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos says four constitutional amendments on the ballot were designed, among other things, to give opponents a chance in the May election for 180 seats in the National Assembly.

Most Marcos opponents say they are not interested in Friday's balloting or the May election unless Mr. Marcos makes drastic reforms or resigns from the presidency.

In the strongest show of unity since the million-strong funeral march for the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., in August, opposition groups have vowed to boycott the election unless Mr. Marcos trims his powers and makes other concessions.

Only a small number of those often called Mr. Marcos's "very loyal opponents" have pledged to run for the assembly.

The government is campaigning for "yes" votes on all four questions, including one to restore the vice presidency that Mr. Marcos originally opposed because he said it might tempt assassins. Another measure would increase the chances for poorly funded opposition candidates by making election districts smaller.

Two other measures are aimed, the government says, at strengthening programs to help the poor acquire rural and urban land.

The assassination of Mr. Aquino has brought pressure on Mr. Marcos — not only from his own people but from his allies, including the United States, and from foreign investors and lenders.

"A boycott of the plebiscite and the election will deprive him [Mr. Marcos] of the credibility he needs to get new loans," asserted Fred Pfeiffer, a Filipino opposition leader from Bacolod, where 15,000 people attended a boycott rally last weekend. Similar boycott demonstrations have been held in other cities.

"With all this gimmickry from the opposition," said Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, "many are asking whether they are true and honest reformers as they claim to be or are merely interested in heckling and making mischief and thus calling attention to themselves."

Nonvoting is punishable by fines and imprisonment under the Philippine Constitution. But bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have declared that citizens have the moral right not to vote.

Turnout in the 1981 presidential election, also boycotted by major opposition groups, was 80 percent with Mr. Marcos getting more than 90 percent of the votes cast for a new six-year term. Opposition leaders charged vote fraud then and say they expect the same Friday and in May.

But there appears to be little reason for anyone to cheat in Friday's plebiscite. Approval is expected for all four amendments.

**SKY CHANNEL**  
From SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 26th JANUARY G.M.T.

17:00 CARTOON TIME  
17:05 CABLE COUNTDOWN  
18:05 FANTASY ISLAND  
18:55 A COUNTRY PRACTICE  
19:45 FAMILY  
20:35 THE TOMMY HUNTER SHOW  
21:25 WAYNE & SHUSTER

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE. CONTACT ROMA WATERS AT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. TEL: LONDON (01) 439 0491. TELEX: 268943.



# Who in his right mind bought gold then?

In the "Golden Sixties," the idea of investing in gold was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises, double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment. The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously in the 60s have been generously rewarded. While just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850 an ounce in 1980. But what about today?

Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus, economies are recovering, and the recession is coming to an end. The start of the "Golden 80s"? Perhaps. But probably only for those people who do not repeat the errors of the past.

Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic recovery is already beginning to create conditions for another outburst. The world monetary system is still threatened by Third World debt.

And international tensions have seldom been greater. Afghanistan, Poland, Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Iraq, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada — the names in the headlines come and go. But the problems behind the headlines continue.

The world is less secure today than it has been for most of the 20th century. Gold is still the best hedge against an uncertain future; it always has been. Why gold?

Because gold is a metal, a precious metal. It depends on no nation. On no government. As long as people prize gold — and when has it not been the most sought after of treasures? — its value will never go to zero, as has been the fate of currencies, stocks, bonds and other less tangible assets throughout history.

Today's gold price is still relatively low — even if many times its value in the 1960s — and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counselors recommend putting at least 10-15% of investment assets

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

The most convenient and safest form of gold is Krugerrand gold bullion coins. Krugerrands are genuine legal tender and the 40 million Krugerrands in circulation are more than all other modern gold bullion coins combined. Each Krugerrand coin contains exactly 1 troy ounce, 1.2 oz, 1/4 oz, or 1/10 oz of pure gold.

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To make Krugerrands an even more enduring investment, each coin contains one ounce of pure gold plus just a touch of alloy. That's why Krugerrands are harder, more durable than unalloyed gold coins.

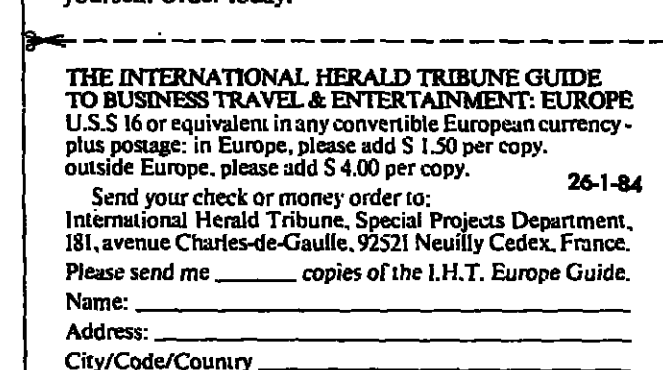
How do you invest in Krugerrands? Nothing could be easier. You may buy a single coin or any quantity — with complete discretion — through most banks, stock brokers and bullion coin specialists.

For additional information, please write to: International Gold Corporation, 1, Rue de la Rotisserie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.



**KRUGERRAND**  
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By Robert Lindsey  
*New York Times Service*


But after a study of homicide reports spanning the past few decades, the officials assert that history offers nothing to compare with the spate of such murders that has occurred in the United States since the beginning of the 1970s. They said such an apparent increase in the number of seemingly motiveless slayings is a relatively new phenomenon.




**Henry Lee Lucas** UPI



**Wayne R. Williams** AP



**Theodore R. Bundy**



**Angelo Buono Jr.** AP

"Almost all of them I know of have had real difficulties with their mother early on. Some were rejected, some were abused, sexually or emotionally. They were ignored in some cases or humiliated; some had a mother who expected too much from them. You have a little boy who can't do anything about it, but that rage stays, and when he grows up, he takes it out on women."

from last December, what  
to do for an encore. All of  
explained why the atmo-  
before the Saint Laurent  
even more tense and ner-  
ous than last. But the suspense  
isn't long. Saint Laurent  
drops the gauntlet and threw it  
back with the ease that comes  
with once-a-champion, al-  
though

**ORD CAY, Bahamas** —  
The American News-  
Publishers Association has  
pled \$30,000 grant to buy a

**By Philip Shabecoff**  
New York Times Service

Both industry and union spokes-

the case, the United Automobile

appointees of President Ronald

By Walter Pincus

for atomic energy.

**By Laurie Becklund**

dor indicate that 50 of 2,500 deportees checked to date were killed

any other Salvadoran citizens.

Address for the Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica  
present a Special Conference on  
The International Business Environment.  
A Region by Region Analysis.

\_\_\_\_\_

Business Environment  
Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
Cedex, France. Tel.: (33 1) 747 12 61. Telex: 612 854

**Daily News  
in English**  
with highlights from

for an intruder, even if he got up to the bunker door or succeeded in getting into the bunker, to actually remove a weapon."

Majority of the 30,000 inhabitants, an ethnic mixture of Spanish, British, Maltese, Portuguese, Indians and Jews, want to stay British.

Mr. Bassano said the plan would not work and that the government should be put on a more realistic basis.

- back up your sales at the ITB;
- make a direct

Reuters  
IRRAITAP

domestic issues, such as the planned closure of the military dockyard at the end of this year, and tended to ignore wider questions.

Gibraltar's economy has suffered since the reopening and the trade balance has clearly been in Spain's favour.

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traveled readers in 164 countries  
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On a flight to St. Louis from Pittsburgh, made a rapid descent from 22,000 feet to 8,000 feet, at which point the pressure problem stopped. No injuries were reported.

The closure will involve the loss of hundreds of jobs and Sir Josh-

ered since the reopening and the trade balance has clearly been in Spain's favor with Gibraltar deserted at weekends as people flock to Spain.

Word



... ..







## SCIENCE

## Scientists Seeking Gravity Waves to Prove Einstein Theory

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Physicists all over the world are striving to detect cosmic "messages" so subtle

that they challenge the finest technology of measurement, yet so fundamental that, until they are found, one of Einstein's most basic concepts will remain unconfirmed.

The elusive transmissions that

are the objects of this quest, now two decades old, are gravitational waves, distortions of the geometry of time and space, rippling across the universe at the speed of light. The waves, according to Einstein,

should be emitted by changes in local gravitational fields.

The trouble is that a gravitational wave strong enough to stand a chance of detection on Earth could come only from a truly colossal event, such as the collapse of a giant exploding star, or supernova. Recently, Italian physicists at widely separated sites, at Rome and near Geneva, detected what could have been evidence for gravitational waves. Their detectors, large aluminum cylinders minutely instrumented, registered the ring oscillations passing gravitationally produced. More-over, the cylinders were shaken simultaneously, seeming to rule out the possibility that a passing truck

or some other local disturbance was responsible.

Unfortunately, the Italians' equipment has found too much evidence and too often. Whatever is happening occurs every 718 minutes or twice a sidereal day, one complete rotation of Earth with respect to the stars. According to the CERN Courier, the journal of the European nuclear research center near Geneva, there is no obvious explanation for this "intriguing result," but gravitational waves seem to be excluded. The last thing anyone expects from the cosmos is a collapsing star every 718 minutes.

The Italians' instruments are typical of the devices most widely used so far in most of the 10 countries, at least, where scientists are hoping to detect gravitational waves. The aluminum cylinders are designed to resonate briefly when shaken at perhaps 1,000 times a second by the waves from a stellar collapse. Before it becomes a stable, the collapsing star might "bounce" for a while, oscillating 1,000 times a second between a shape much like a football and a shape like a pancake.

At most, the gravitational oscillations arriving at the Earth are expected to be less than the width of an atomic nucleus (two-millionths of an inch). Consequently, the challenge to the physicists is to measure the tiny oscillations of the cylinders.

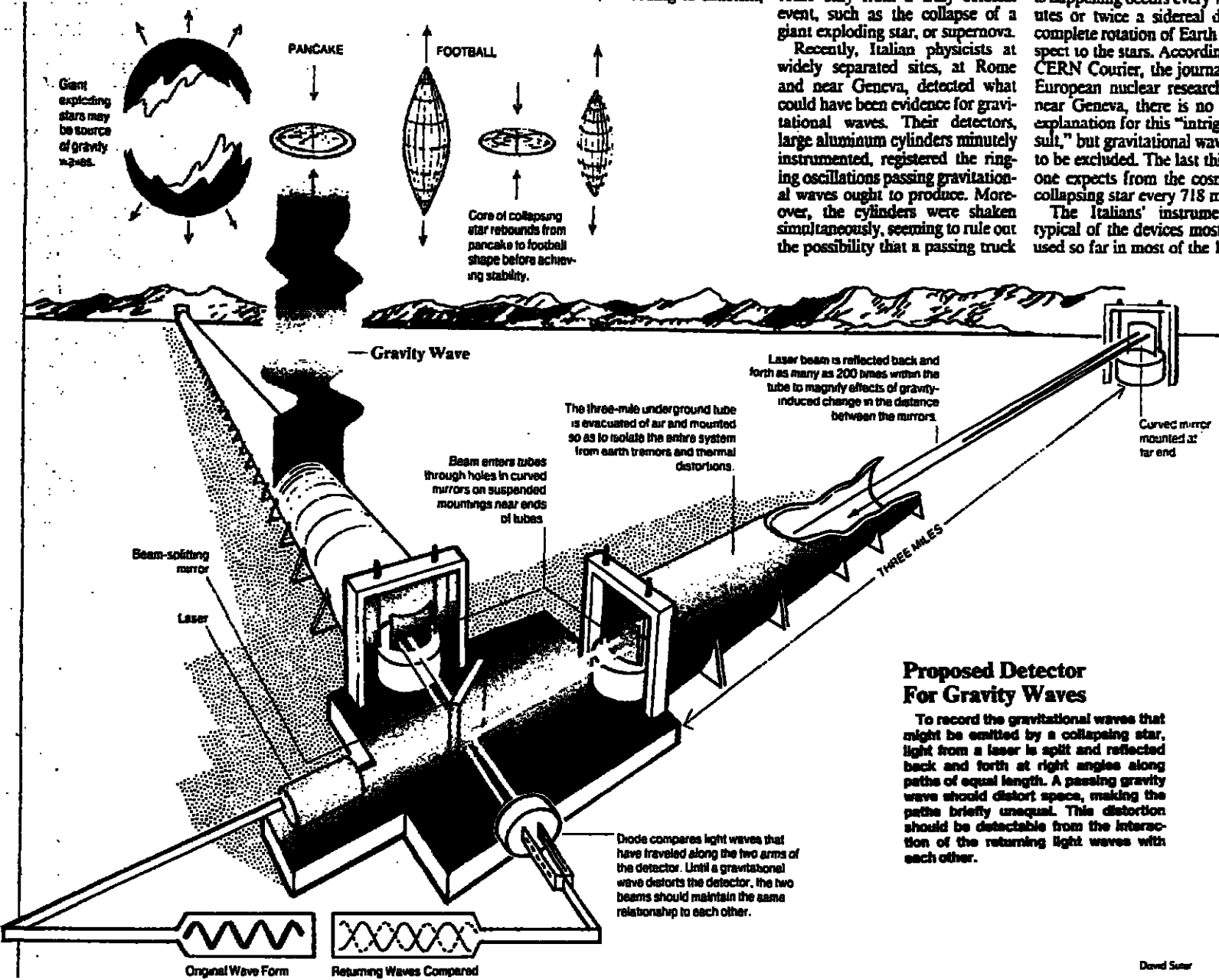
The most sensitive detector now in operation is a five-ton aluminum cylinder at Stanford University, in California. A bar, 10 feet (three meters) long and three feet in diameter, is deeply chilled to eliminate heat-generated effects. It is considered capable of recording waves from the collapse of a star anywhere in the galaxy.

Unfortunately, such supernovas are expected in the galaxy only a few times a century. And, even though the Stanford device has picked up some suspicious oscillations, a matching detector planned for Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge, has not yet been built, so the Stanford observations cannot be matched against those of a similar instrument.

Of course, as the Italians' experience shows, even simultaneous perturbations of widely separated detectors may not clinch evidence for gravitational waves. Such disturbances, in the late 1960s, first led Dr. Joseph Weber, of the University of Maryland, to believe he was detecting the waves. His detectors were on the university campus at College Park and at Argonne National Laboratory, near Chicago.

The recorded oscillations were far stronger and more frequent than predicted by theorists, and more sensitive aluminum detectors have failed to confirm the findings.

The better way of looking for gravitational waves may be based on laser devices that can, in principle, register the change in distance



Proposed Detector For Gravity Waves

To record the gravitational waves that might be emitted by a collapsing star, light from a laser is split and reflected back and forth at right angles along paths of equal length. A passing gravity wave would distort space, making the paths briefly unequal. This distortion should be detectable from the interaction of the returning light waves with each other.

David Sizer

## Cherchez les Flies

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bernard Greenberg's affinity for flies helps

crack murder mysteries. "Flies are the first thing at the scene of a killing," Mr. Greenberg said in an interview in *Omni* magazine. Mr. Greenberg, an entomologist at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has given testimony that helped lead to 10 murder convictions. He begins his detective work when law officers bring him flies from the murder scene.

"There are country flies and urban flies," Mr. Greenberg said. "If you find country flies on a body in the inner city, you can assume the body was moved." He also can calculate the approximate time a crime occurred by figuring out what stage of development maggots have reached when found on a corpse, the magazine said. Cool temperatures delay the growth of larvae; warm weather speeds it up.

One of Mr. Greenberg's most unusual cases involved viewing photographs of maggot-covered bodies. He was able to narrow the time of death to within two days, breaking a three-year murder investigation. The scientist also told *Omni* that he is able to tell when hospitals neglect terminal patients on life-support systems because fly larvae accumulate in the slowly decaying bodies.

between two points induced by the passing ripple in space-time.

Laser-based devices are being developed that might register supernovas anywhere in the 1,000 or so galaxies within 70 million light years, a tremendous expansion of the sensitivity of the Stanford detector. Given that enormous range, a supernova might be expected to occur about once a month.

Under the direction of Dr. Ronald W.P. Dreier, at the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Rainer Weiss, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, designs using lasers are being developed for L-shaped detectors that are three miles (4.8 kilometers) on each side.

Two three-mile laser tubes, estimated to cost a total of \$58 million, would probably be placed at some remote spot in the West where trenches could be dug, then covered, creating tunnels to provide a uniform temperature for the tubes. The project has been submitted for financing by the National Science Foundation.

Other gravitational wave detectors, projected or already in existence around the world, according to Dr. Weiss, include these:

• Super-cooled aluminum bars at Louisiana State University, the universities of Maryland, Rochester (New York) and Rome, and an

aluminum resonant structure at the University of Tokyo.

• Cooled sapphire bars at Moscow State University and niobium bars at the University of Western Australia. Niobium — a metallic element — and sapphire resonate longer than aluminum but are more difficult to fabricate.

• Laser-based antennas at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, and the Max Planck Institute, in Garching, West Germany. Similar approaches have also been reported in France, Israel and the Soviet Union.

The goal of all these efforts, according to Dr. Dreier, is, he says, "to open a new window on the universe."

"We don't even know all the things we might see through that window," he wrote recently. "An entirely new area of astronomy would be opened up."

So far, Einstein's predictions have an excellent record of experimental confirmation. And the conviction that gravitational radiation exists was reinforced a few years ago by the observation that two neutron stars orbiting each other at close range were slowing down; the energy they lose as they decelerate must go somewhere, and, presumably, it is being shed as gravitational waves.

## A Glut of Communications Satellites

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — So many communications satellites are now in space that space is running out of room to hold them all.

In the past 10 years, countries have put more than 120 communications satellites into orbit 22,335 miles above the equator, the geosynchronous spot where a satellite appears to hover as it flies around the Earth at the same speed the Earth rotates and where it can serve one country or one region 24 hours a day.

Many of those satellites have gone dark, but more than 90 are still at work. No fewer than 19 carry telephone, television and business traffic across the United States, more than 20 serve the

broad expanse of the Soviet Union, and the worldwide consortium known as Intelsat now has 34 communications satellites scattered around the globe in geosynchronous orbit. So many communications satellites are now chattering away at signals radio frequencies in the same equatorial belt in space that they have begun to interfere with each other, leading the International Communications Union to conclude: "Radio frequencies and the geostationary orbit are limited natural resources."

Only a year ago, parts of the equator linking communications satellites with Western Europe became saturated with satellite traffic. At the same time, the region of the equator serving North America grew heavy with satellites transmitting in those low radio frequencies

known as "C" band. No longer was there enough space between satellites to allow them to transmit and receive C band signals without interfering with the next satellite's signal.

The explosive worldwide growth in telecommunications has triggered this crisis. Most governments and multinational corporations now transmit their communications via satellite. So do most long-distance telephone lines and most television networks. "This growth pretty well accounts for our existing capacity," said Alan L. Parker, president of Ford Aerospace Satellite Services Corp. "I know that at peak periods during prime television time, there is no way anybody could lease any new time in space. Our satellite transmission system is at maximum use."

The trouble is that demand for new cable television programs alone is still growing so fast it will outstrip capacity for years to come. Lower satellite transmission costs have triggered dramatic increases in video-conferencing networks such as Hi-Net, Sat-Serv and Videostar. Lower Earth station costs are even more responsible for the explosive growth in telecommunications. Four years ago, an Earth station cost \$25,000 and was in limited distribution. But today, an Earth station costs less than \$2,000 and is widely available.

The "dishes" that receive satellite signals on Earth can now be seen on the tops of prisons, hospitals, university dormitories, apartment buildings and almost all large office buildings in major U.S. cities. The number of "backyard" dishes used by homeowners to tap into regional and cable television programs now exceeds 200,000.

So, how will this mushrooming market be accommodated if there is no more room in space? By making room. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission has already ruled that domestic satellites can come as close together as 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) at geosynchronous altitude, a far cry from the 4,000-mile separations they were restricted to a few years ago. This means that more satellites can crowd into the same space, a ruling that has triggered a rush of new applications for communications satellites.

Can demand for satellite transmission time be satisfied by the new ruling that closes the allowable gap between satellites? The people in the satellite business say, "No." They say new technology must be developed that closes the gap even more, to 1,500-mile and even 1,000-mile separations in orbit. It's not the orbital spacing that counts as much as it is the Earth station that permits the people on the ground to get clear signals from satellites that close together.

"Satellites that aim their signal at Earth more precisely can be built today," explains Mr. Parker of Ford Aerospace. "The technology is not there yet to build an Earth station that can selectively reach out and pick up such a finely tuned signal."

Satellite users say the United States must also develop satellites that can transmit and receive in higher and higher frequencies so more signals can be heard back and forth across space from one satellite.

## CURRENTS

## Scientists See Warmer 1990s Decade

NEW YORK (UPI) — The long-range forecast for the planet is for warmer weather in the 1990s, according to a team of French scientists.

*Omni* magazine said scientists at the University of Paris's Institut de Physique du Globe calculated that Earth's rotational speed slowed abruptly in 1970, as indicated when atomic clocks showed days becoming several thousandths of a second longer.

A change in spin alters the friction between the globe's surface and the air, eventually affecting atmospheric patterns, the scientists said. The result will be weather half a degree centigrade warmer worldwide in the next decade, they said.

The scientists' work provided the first solid evidence correlating weather with the Earth's magnetic field, the magazine reported.

## Semiautomatic Translator Is Marketed

WESTPORT, Connecticut (AP) — A U.S. computer company is marketing semiautomatic translation systems that translate English to French, German, Spanish and Italian, and French into English.

"Our approach is interactive — the machine and the translator work together," said Ron Mahoney, president of Automated Language Processing Systems, based in Provo, Utah. The computer automatically translates much of the text, but indicates phrases or words that could present problems. A human translator then selects or types in the proper words.

Engineers on several continents have tried to create a translating machine, but so far, no computer has been able to completely replace a human translator. Computers have had trouble handling the nuances of language.

## Study Revises Image of Valium User

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The typical Valium user is likely to be a chronically sick, older person, not the harassed housewife or ambitious career woman of popular image, according to a new study.

A study financed by the U.S. government and published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, was conducted by researchers at the Institute for Research in Social Behavior in Oakland, California, the University of Chicago and the National Institute of Mental Health in Rockville, Maryland.

The study found that most Americans who use anti-anxiety drugs daily for a year or more "are neither young females nor middle-aged housewives," said co-author Mitchell B. Balter of the National Institute of Mental Health in a telephone interview. The study, which surveyed only adults, found 71 percent of long-term users were 50 or older, 20 percent were between 35 and 49 years old and 9 percent were between 18 and 34.

The long-term users tend to suffer "high levels of emotional distress (59 percent) and chronic physical and basic health problems (75 percent)," Balter said. "They don't have minor emotional difficulties; nor are they seeking help from a physician for minor problems of life."

## U.S. Studies Return of Propeller Plane

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is taking a "very hard look" at reviving commercial propeller planes for better fuel efficiency, but first it wants to reduce propeller noise and vibration.

With the proper design, propeller-driven planes can be more fuel-efficient than jets, said David Stephens of NASA's Langley Research Center in Virginia. But commercial carriers are reluctant to use them because the noise is so grating inside the plane.

The agency has commissioned Penn State University to come up with an aircraft fuselage panel that doesn't radiate sound like a speaker into the cabin, according to Julian Maynard, a physics professor. NASA, which does aeronautical research in addition to its space program, is looking to develop a new type of propeller plane by the early 1990s, Mr. Stephens said.

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<b>NYSE Most Actives</b>  <table> <tr> <th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Chng</th></tr> <tr> <td>AT&amp;T</td><td>1121</td><td>104</td><td>17</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>3M</td><td>2751</td><td>34</td><td>33</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>AmGen</td><td>1151</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>IBM</td><td>1591</td><td>117</td><td>11</td><td>-1/2</td></tr> <tr> <td>MerLys</td><td>1374</td><td>31</td><td>3</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>Exxon</td><td>1214</td><td>9</td><td>3</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>AT&amp;T</td><td>1281</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>3M</td><td>133</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>Unocal</td><td>1200</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>Phillip</td><td>1107</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>-1/2</td></tr> <tr> <td>David</td><td>1165</td><td>21</td><td>2</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>Shell</td><td>1050</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>Conoco</td><td>915</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>AmGen</td><td>921</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>TriCom</td><td>938</td><td>23</td><td>2</td><td>+</td></tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng	AT&T	1121	104	17	-	3M	2751	34	33	+	AmGen	1151	4	4	+	IBM	1591	117	11	-1/2	MerLys	1374	31	3	+	Exxon	1214	9	3	+	AT&T	1281	4	5	+	3M	133	2	2	+	Unocal	1200	3	3	+	Phillip	1107	5	5	-1/2	David	1165	21	2	+	Shell	1050	3	3	+	Conoco	915	2	2	+	AmGen	921	3	3	+	TriCom	938	23	2	+	<b>Dow Jones Averages</b>  <table> <tr> <th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Chng</th></tr> <tr> <td>Indus</td><td>1242.3</td><td>1235.4</td><td>1237.2</td><td>1231.9</td><td>-15.9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans</td><td>591.5</td><td>591.5</td><td>590.5</td><td>591.1</td><td>-1.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Unif</td><td>131.9</td><td>132.7</td><td>132.7</td><td>132.7</td><td>0.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Comp</td><td>494.7</td><td>491.4</td><td>490.4</td><td>490.4</td><td>-3.1</td></tr> </table>	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng	Indus	1242.3	1235.4	1237.2	1231.9	-15.9	Trans	591.5	591.5	590.5	591.1	-1.5	Unif	131.9	132.7	132.7	132.7	0.0	Comp	494.7	491.4	490.4	490.4	-3.1	<b>NYSE Index</b>  <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Previous</th><th>Today</th></tr> <tr> <td>Composite</td><td>94.02</td><td>95.36</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industrials</td><td>111.7</td><td>111.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transp.</td><td>94.1</td><td>94.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Utilities</td><td>47.5</td><td>47.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Finance</td><td>94.3</td><td>94.7</td></tr> </table>		Previous	Today	Composite	94.02	95.36	Industrials	111.7	111.5	Transp.	94.1	94.4	Utilities	47.5	47.5	Finance	94.3	94.7	<b>Wednesday's NYSE Closing</b>  <table> <tr> <td>Vol. of 3 p.m.</td><td>35,300,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.</td><td>33,710,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prev. 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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984

WALL STREET

By EDWARD ROHM

Duckling Stocks

Most-Admired List

whom other girls praise because

for stocks on the "most-admired"

Fortune magazine began an

covering 25 companies in 25

security analysts and corpora-

to identify real "blue chips"

the surface, you still find blue

monthly "Perception" market

owning the 1982 list of the

would have badly underperformed

percent on an aver-

Standard &amp; Poor's 500

advanced 17 percent

he points out, investors

scored much better if

the 10 "least-ad-

through. That group of

enjoyed an aver-

percent in 1983.

International Har-

only the

American Motors

ranked No. 2 among

the Am. ranked No. 7 percent

A&amp;P, 49 percent; Wool-

percent.

one of Fortune's favored

General Electric 24 percent, Hew-

and AT&amp;T barely held

and Johnson, Smith

lost by more than the S&amp;P

Fortune poll. Dow Jones

being have been added to the

A&amp;T, Kodak, SmithKline

Harvest again leads the

Eastern Air Lines, Marvel, P

Pabst Brewing, Trans World

.

Doubts About Commerce

looks everything for Smith

Salzman. He thinks econo-

industry with a shiny nose. The

induced impulse buying and made

Avon a sell and Gillette a buy

Reckitt should be sold

International Flavors &amp; Frag-

Pond's is a buy for

long-term action will be in

Cover Girl, recently

.

who also follows household

group's "disinflation play"

the "substantial"

operations next year and beyond

house of its high price

to one stock, a

intermediate is the one."

Genetec's oldest prod-

the stock market

according to Eric

Genetec has 25 to 30 percent of the

up from less than 20 percent

.

Lid Seen on Market

competition from high-yield

the stock market. Also, he noted

Wall Street coupled with the

.

he said Hentisch plans to

cyclical and "story stocks"

cyclical would be hurt

he said.

has been looking to sell

(Continued on Page 11)

CURRENCY

Late interbank rates on Jan.

Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris

.

DOLLAR VALUES

Per 100 U.S. Dollars

Currency

1983

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1985

1986

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984

Statistics Index  
Page 9

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### 'Ugly-Duckling' Stocks Outperformed The Most-Admired List During 1983

Like the girl whom other girls praise because of her "nice personality," the watch out for stocks on the "most-admired" list.

Two years ago Fortune magazine began an annual survey of corporate reputations covering 250 companies in 25 industries. Queried were several hundred security analysts and corporate executives. The idea was to identify real "blue chips"—the kind of stocks that, if you scratch the surface, you still find blue underneath.

But in his monthly "Perception" market commentary, Steve Leuthold notes that anyone owning the 1982 list of the 10 most-admired companies in 1983 would have badly underperformed Wall Street. These stocks gained a scant 1 percent on average while Standard & Poor's 500 stock index advanced 17 percent last year.

The 10 most-admired companies gained a scant 1 percent on average while Standard & Poor's 500 stocks advanced 17.

In fact, he points out, investors would have scored much better if they had bought the 10 "least-admired" companies. That group of "ugly ducklings" enjoyed an average gain of 62 percent in 1983.

Headed by International Harvester, up 171 percent, only the bottom two, American Motors and Tesoro Petroleum, lost share price in 1983. Pan Am, ranked No. 2 among Fortune's worst, was up 124 percent; National Intergroup, 97 percent; Republic Steel, 82 percent; RCA, 54 percent; A&P, 49 percent; Woolworth, 36 percent, and Crown Zellerbach, 25 percent.

Meanwhile, among Fortune's favored 10, in order, IBM was up 27 percent; General Electric 34 percent; Hewlett-Packard 16 percent; Merck, General Mills and AT&T barely held their heads above water, while Eastman Kodak, Johnson & Johnson, SmithKline Beckman and Digital Equipment all lost by more than the S&P gained.

In the new Fortune poll, Dow Jones, Time, Coca-Cola, Anheuser-Busch and Boeing have been added to the "most-admired" list, replacing General Mills, AT&T, Kodak, SmithKline and Digital.

International Harvester again leads the list of "least-admired," followed by Eastern Air Lines, Manville, Pan Am, American Motors, Republic Steel, Pabst Brewing, Trans World, Warner Communications and U.S. Steel.

### Doubts About Cosmetics Industry

Neither are looks everything for Smith Barney's top-rated cosmetics analyst, Jack L. Salzman. He thinks economic events over recent years have left the industry with a shiny nose: The flood of women into the job market has reduced the buying and made consumers price-sensitive.

He regards Avon and Gillette as a hold until reaching \$55 a share, then "I'd be gone." Revlon should be sold on any strength into the high 30s, he said. International Flavors & Fragrances is also rated a hold.

While Chesebrough-Pond's is a buy for the intermediate term, Mr. Salzman says, "longer-term action will be in the group's smaller equities." Favored are Noxell (Cover Girl), recently upgraded, and GRI, which sells by mail order.

Mr. Salzman, who also follows household products for Smith Barney, asserts that the group's "disinflation play is over." However, he recommends Clorox because of the "substantial profit kicker" of its architectural-coatings operations next year and beyond. While not a formal recommendation because of its high price-earnings ratio, he said, "I'd be going to get wedded to one stock, something to accumulate over a period of years, Rubbermaid is the one."

Hentsch & Cie, Geneva's oldest private bank, is looking to cut back its U.S. investments as the stock market rises during 1984 in usual election year fashion, according to Eric Demole, partner in charge of research. He said Hentsch has 25 to 30 percent of its equity holdings committed to Wall Street, up from less than 20 percent when the bull market began 17 months ago.

"We're skeptical about Wall Street and nervous about the consensus that stocks will peak later in the year or even by summer," he said. "We plan to take profits selectively much earlier."

Mr. Demole expressed worry over the international debt situation and that because of the upcoming election the Federal Reserve might loosen its reins on the money supply, which could reignite inflation and weaken the dollar.

### Lid Seen on Market

He believes competition from high-yield bonds currently is "putting a lid" on the stock market. Also, he noted the "paradox" of high margin debt on Wall Street coupled with the bullish signal that short sales are high.

Groups that he said Hentsch plans to lighten up on first are underperforming cyclical and "story stocks" that have not come through. "If the economy slows, cyclical would be hurt as earnings forecasts are reduced," he said.

Hentsch has been looking to sell Allied Corp. on strength, he said. New (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## CURRENCY RATES

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	DM	FF	IL	Grp.	S.F.	S.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.25	122.5	36.25	6.183	5.11	10.15	10.15	155.42
Brussels	37.50	80.75	20.415	6.475	3.31	18.14	—	—
Frankfurt	2.815	10.51	32.70	1.67	88.87	4.91	12.85	1.84
London	1.410	3.625	12.094	2.022	4.671	18.48	3.141	20.195
New York	1.710	2.401	10.748	1.953	7.944	29.74	74.05	7.32
Paris	6.641	12.895	30.534	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	24.120	227.15	62.37	27.12	5.335	27.19	26.47	1.6875
Zurich	2.5415	31.425	79.475	24.005	6.139	70.70	2.8947	—
ECU	0.7991	1.5718	2.2574	4.921	1.3712	2.535	1.7942	187.225
SDR	1.6225	0.77725	2.79145	6.7551	1.7725	3.352	2.319	341.971

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australia	1.1925	Ireland	0.7914	Singapore	2.331
Belgium	36.25	Israel	12.195	Sri Lanka	12.645
Canada	0.815	Italy	1.367	Taiwan	80.10
Denmark	1.367	Japan	234.05	Thailand	19.40
France	6.641	South Korea	172.45	West Germany	3.36
Germany	3.36	Spain	166.36	Yemen	24.95
Greece	166.36	Sweden	4.671	—	—
Hong Kong	7.75	Switzerland	2.5415	—	—

(\*) Commercial bank rates. (\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (\$)  
Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10.  
U.S. not quoted: N.A. not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Jan. 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Starline	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1% - 9% 5% - 5% 3% - 3%	9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%
10% - 10% 5% - 5% 3% - 3%	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	10% - 10%	13% - 13%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%
10% - 10% 5% - 5% 3% - 3%	10% - 10%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	10% - 10%	13% - 13%	10% - 10%	10% - 10%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (or equivalent).

### Key Money Rates

	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Japan
Discount Rate	9%	9%	10%	10%	5%
Federal Funds	9%	9%	10%	10%	5%
Prime Rate	11%	11%	11%	11%	5%
Broker Loan Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%
3-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	5%
6-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	5%
9-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	5%
12-month Treasury Bill	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	5%

### Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	C.M.
Gold Bar	364.5	364.5	364.5
Gold Coin	364.5	364.5	364.5
Gold Bullion	364.5	364.5	364.5
Gold Scrap	364.5	364.5	364.5
Gold Jewelry	364.5	364.5	364.5

## NYSE Turns Mixed

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged at the outset on speculation in energy issues before running into profit taking that left prices mixed late Wednesday afternoon.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 8 points at the outset after falling 1.57 Tuesday, was off 1.73 to 1,241.10 an hour before the close. The Dow had fallen 28.58 the previous five sessions, the longest losing streak since it shed 29.47 from Sept. 27 through Oct. 3.

Advances led declines 875-697 among the 1,943 issues traded. The five-hour Big Board volume was about 90.1 million shares, up from the 83.8 million traded in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said some investors appeared to be disturbed by the frenzied speculative activity earlier in the day among energy issues. Some of them retreated to the sidelines.

Also, William LeFevre of Purcell, Graham & Co. thinks that "some investors might be nervous about what President Reagan is going to say in the State-of-the-Union speech" Wednesday night.

While most investors did not expect him to say much that would influence their purchases of stocks, there is uncertainty.

"The market was oversold and is rebounding with oil leading the way," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "The Shell Oil merger thing has stirred up considerable trading activity."

American Telephone & Telegraph when issued stock and AT&T "old" stock were high on the active list.

Merrill Lynch was active and lower. The stock lost 1 1/4 Tuesday after Merrill reported a \$42-million fourth-quarter loss because of a Baldwin-United annuities problem.

Paine Webber, which reported first-quarter earnings of 55 cents a share, down from \$1.92 a year ago, was lower at the outset.

Atlantic Richfield, which Tuesday reported higher earnings and raised its dividend payout, was active and higher.

Shell Oil, which surged 9 1/2 Tuesday, was sharply higher in heavy trading. Royal Dutch plans to buy the 31 percent of Shell that it doesn't already own for \$55 a share or a total of \$5.2 billion, Royal Dutch, a 1% winner Tuesday, was higher again.

Mobil Corp. attracted attention after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.09 a share, up from 97 cents a year ago.

Among the other oils, Ohio Standard, British Petroleum, Unocal, California Standard, Phillips Petroleum and Exxon were active and higher.

## Convergent Technologies Appears To Be on Rise — With AT&T Boost

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. surprised many in the office-computer industry earlier this month when it picked little-known Convergent Technologies Inc. to supply "certain products" exclusively for its information-systems division.

The choice was a fortunate one for Convergent, which is counting on such developments to pull it out of a period of slumping profits. But it was also an indication of the rising, albeit precarious, fortunes of the five-year-old company.

Led by a flamboyant and perceptive president, Allen H. Michels, Convergent has developed a reputation as an innovative designer and high-volume maker of desktop work stations.

"They are there at the right time with the right technical solutions and their quality generally is high," said Patricia Seybold, editor of the Seybold Report on Office Systems.

"It's a year of challenge, no question about it," Mr. Michels said, Dominican cigar in hand. "The worst crime we could commit, aside from shipping product of poor quality, is embarrassing good people at good companies who trusted us to get their job done for them."

For a time last year, Convergent appeared to many investors to be heading for trouble. It was bunched in the public eye with nose-diving computer makers like Osborne Computer Corp. and Victor Technologies Inc. The price of its shares slid from a high of \$40.125 on June 24 to a low of \$17.75 Oct. 18. Its shares, traded over the counter, have rebounded since then, and were bid Tuesday at \$25.25.

Net income fell 21.9 percent, to \$3.2 million, in the third quarter of 1983 from a year earlier, although revenue was up 29 percent, to \$38.3 million.

Now, analysts say, if Convergent eases its production bottlenecks, profits should be up sharply in the first quarter, although fourth-quarter results, due to be released in February, could still show a decline.

Convergent expects to report sales of about \$165 million for 1983, according to Mr. Michels, but analysts say the figure should approach \$400 million this year.

The company expects about 90 percent of those sales to come from three new product lines. They are the Workmate, a 2 1/2-pound (1.1-kilogram), briefcase-size computer with a basic price of \$895 and the first Convergent product to be marketed under its own name; the NGen (which stands for next generation), a 16-bit desktop computer whose price is expected to range from \$2,000 to \$7,000, and a 32-bit super-microcomputer called the Megafame, whose list price ranges from \$16,000 to \$120,000. Each is compatible with the others and with Convergent's work stations already in use. A bit is a measure of processing capability.

Mr. Michels said he has \$1.7 billion in orders through 1986, not including the AT&T contract, which could exceed \$200 million in 1985 or 1986, according to some analysts.

Convergent has made a specialty of designing and assembling desktop computer systems and then selling them to large manufacturers that found they could save on development costs by modifying and expanding Convergent products to meet specific market needs. Many analysts expect that Convergent will do the same for AT&T, although AT&T is still expected to produce most of its equipment on its own.

Exactly what Convergent will design and provide to AT&T is the subject of much speculation. But Convergent is one of the few outside companies that will aid AT&T's move into office computers, and its long-awaited clash on that front with International Business Machines Corp.

The most likely prototype of the product that Convergent will provide for AT&T, according to David Lawrence, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, is the NGen.

But production of the NGen has been slowed by a shortage of a new 8-megahertz, 16-bit chip, which is produced by Intel Corp., that runs the NGen's software.

For now, Convergent is using a less powerful

## Volvo '83 Profit Doubled Despite Loss at Oil Unit

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported Wednesday that its pretax profit nearly doubled in 1983 despite a steep loss at its oil-trading subsidiary.

Pretax profit totaled 4.25 billion kronor (about \$521 million) in 1983, up from 2.44 billion kronor in 1982. Sales rose 33 percent to 100.9 billion kronor from 75.6 billion kronor in 1982, the company, the largest Nordic industrial concern, said in a preliminary annual report.

According to Volvo officials, about 80 percent of 1983 profit was derived from sales of Volvo cars, and the bulk of car earnings came from exports to the United States.

Management proposed raising the 1983 dividend to 11.50 kronor per 50-kronor nominal share from 10 kronor in 1982, and said the company's return on capital rose to 18 percent from 17.5 percent in 1982.

Volvo's oil-trading unit, Scandinavian Trading Co., the group's largest subsidiary by sales, had a 1983 loss of 649 million kronor, compared with a 1982 profit of 128 million kronor. The results were worse than earlier company estimates that losses would total about 475 million kronor. STC's sales rose to 47.6 billion kronor from 33.5 billion kronor in 1982.

Volvo said it had set aside 500 million kronor to cover possible losses on STC's intended sales of Scandil, an unprofitable oil and gas exploration unit with activities mainly in the United States. Volvo also said it would inject an additional 360 million kronor in capital into STC by subscribing to a new share issue by the subsidiary.

Pehr Gyllenhammar, Volvo's managing board chairman and chief executive officer, said that Volvo's 1983 profit would have been about 1.1 billion kronor higher if it had not been for losses and costs associated with STC. Mr. Gyllenhammar also affirmed that STC would remain a vital part of the Volvo group and said the company had no intention of pulling out of the energy trading business.

The losses were run up mostly in the United States, where STC's Scandil oil-trading operations were hurt by the unexpected drop in prices after an OPEC meeting ended in disarray last spring. Scandil, STC's exploration and development unit, which operates mainly in the United States, reported a 1983 loss of 320 million kronor.

Analysts said they were impressed by Volvo's 1983 performance in spite of the STC losses, but cautioned that STC would remain a worrisome factor for the company's future.

Reggie Duquesnoy, analyst with Arnold & Bleichroder, a New York brokerage dealing in Scandinavian shares, said STC "seems to be on the verge of a crisis."

Lending to Latin America increased \$1.7 billion, but deposits from those countries rose \$2.9 billion. Mexico's deposits rose \$1.6 billion, Brazil's \$300 million and Chile's \$300 million. Loans to Mexico increased \$1.1 billion and to Chile by \$900 million.

Bank claims on Argentina and Brazil were virtually unchanged and modest declines were reported for virtually all other countries in the region.

China, which borrowed \$800 million, and Malaysia, \$400 million, were the only large non-Latin takers of funds. Israel repaid \$1.1 billion and the Philippines suffered a \$500-million rundown in loans as it ran into problems repaying debt.

Lending to Eastern Europe fell \$1.1 billion, resuming the decline (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## BIS Reports 'Spectacular' Shift in Borrowing

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A "spectacular" shift in lending and borrowing patterns in the international banking market has turned the United States into the largest single taker of funds, reversing its decade-long position as the fountainhead of credit to the rest of the world.

The Basel-based Bank for International Settlements, reporting its quarterly analysis of international banking developments, observed that "the outside area has become a net supplier of funds to the reporting area — to industrial countries as a group."

The term "outside area" is BIS jargon for developing countries, Eastern Europe and the smaller Western European countries.

The BIS report continued: "It is too early to say whether this is just a temporary phenomenon or whether it reflects a more lasting recovery in the balance-of-payments position of some outside-area countries."

BIS officials said it would be incorrect to view the reflow of funds to the United States as a mirror image of the dollar's strength on the foreign-exchange market, or in relation to the very large and widening U.S. trade and current-account deficits. The current account is a broad measure that includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items.

Instead, they say, the reflow reflects the unwillingness of banks to lend to the developing countries or Eastern Europe and weak demand for credit within Western Europe and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

There are more funds than there are lending outlets, an official explained, "and therefore money flows back to the United States."

Fueling this reflow is the fact that the interest-rate differential between Eurodollar rates and U.S. domestic interest rates has been narrowing.

In early 1981, for example, Eurodollar interest rates were 1.4 percentage points higher than the U.S. domestic rates. But in the third quarter of last year, the period covered by the BIS report, the differential had narrowed to about 0.2 point.

As a result, U.S. banks imported from the Euromarket \$10.3 billion — a sharp reversal from the \$38.7 billion they had exported during all of last year. Non-bank U.S. depositors placed \$800 million in the Euromarket in the third quarter, a shadow of the \$13.7 billion deposited for all of last year.

The United States was still a net supplier of funds in the first three months of last year, providing \$17.2 billion to the international market. By the second quarter, the figure was reduced to a reflow of \$1 billion, and in the third quarter this widened to a net reflow of \$9.5 billion.

Reflecting the weak demand for international credit in Western Europe, Japan and Canada, the so-called inside area of reporting countries were net depositors of \$14.1 billion in the third quarter.

OEPEC, after running down its deposits in the first six months of the year by \$16.1 billion, again became a net lender with third-quarter deposits totaling \$800 million.

Lending to the outside-area countries totaled \$2.9 billion, down from \$3.1 billion in the second quarter and bringing the total for the first three quarters of 1983 to \$7.4 billion — far less than the \$24.2 billion lent in 1982 or the \$48.2 billion lent in 1981, before the emergence of the Third World's debt crisis.

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Lending to Eastern Europe fell \$1.1 billion, resuming the decline (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## Regan Expects Rates To Fall in U.S. This Year

Reuters

BRUSSELS — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he expects U.S. interest rates to fall in 1984 because of lower inflationary expectations.

Mr. Regan also rejected suggestions that European funds are financing the U.S. budget deficit.

The Treasury secretary, speaking with European journalists in a televised news conference from Washington, said he expected that together with interest rates, the dollar would lose some of its strength this year, but he refused to forecast when.

"I've spent 35 years ducking that question. I'm not going to start now," he said.

Mr. Regan said real interest rates in the United States were still high, fueled by market fears of a return of high inflation.

But those fears are not justified, Mr. Regan said, adding the U.S. administration was determined to keep inflation below 4 percent in 1984.

Mr. Regan also said that he ex-

pects inflation-adjusted growth in the U.S. gross domestic product of 4.5 to 5 percent in the first quarter of this year, with slightly lower growth in the second quarter.

The secretary denied European press reports that the United States opposes a spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee.

Mr. Regan said the United States was not opposed to holding a meeting that but some countries, including Western European nations, are saying there are not enough issues to warrant holding a meeting.

"It's up to the others to make the choice, it's not up to us," he said.

Mr. Regan confirmed reports that President Ronald Reagan will not propose a major tax increase in his forthcoming budget and questioned the need for tax increases in the first year of a second Reagan administration.

Mr. Regan said spending could be cut across the spectrum, including defense, next year. Mr. Regan has been reported as proposing a 3-



Donald T. Regan

percent cut in all spending, an idea that President Reagan has apparently declined to adopt, according to government sources.

He acknowledged, however, that the budget will include minor tax bills, closing some loopholes.

Commenting on proposals for tax revision, Mr. Regan said there would be no major changes put forth this year but that the debate for a flat tax, or one less graduated than the current system would begin.

## U.S. Orders Fell 1.1% in December

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders placed with U.S. factories for durable goods fell 1.1 percent last month from November. However, for all 1983, orders jumped 16.9 percent, in yet another sign of the strength of the economic recovery, the U.S. government said Wednesday.

The 16.9-percent annual increase was in contrast to a decline of 10.3 percent in 1982, during the worst of the recession, the Commerce Department said.

These increases are in current dollars without discounting for rises caused by inflation. The "constant dollar" figures, which will not be released for several weeks, will show the first inflation-adjusted increase in durable-goods orders since 1978, Commerce Department economists said.

The report said December's decline followed an adjusted increase of 3.4 percent in November. In December, the value of new orders dropped \$1.1 billion to \$95.4 billion, the report said.

The December drop marked only the second month in which new orders have fallen since hitting a recession low of \$70 billion in October 1982. Since that time, new orders had increased every month, except for a 2.9-percent decline last July.

Other details of the December report:

- Orders for military capital goods totaled \$7.2 billion, a drop of 10.3 percent from November, when military orders had jumped 46 percent.
- For the year, defense capital goods orders were up 4.7 percent from 1982. In 1982, the increase had been 27 percent.

Orders for non-defense capital goods increased 1.8 percent to \$24.9 billion in December.







## Shell Oil's Stock Up After Offer

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — Shell Oil Co.'s share price rose Wednesday, apparently on hopes that the Royal Dutch/Shell Group will sweeten its bid for the 30.5 percent of Shell Oil it does not already own.

Shell Oil was trading on the New York Stock Exchange in late trading Wednesday at \$56 a share, up from \$53.625 Tuesday. The parent company announced Tuesday an offer of \$52.50 billion, or \$55 a share, for the minority stake in its Houston-based unit. Shell Oil's board is due to consider the offer this week, and some analysts say it may press for a higher offer.

After the offer was disclosed Tuesday, Shell Oil shares surged to \$53.625 from \$44 Monday.

## Parliament to Debate Reuters' Sale

**United Press International**  
LONDON — Britain's House of Commons has scheduled a debate for Friday on plans by Reuters, the international news agency, to go public.

An opposition Labor member of Parliament, Austin Mitchell, introduced on Tuesday a motion calling on the government to intervene to protect the 130-year-old agency.

The motion "calls on the government to recognize its responsibilities by intervening to ensure that Reuters will always remain under British control, that the public interest is fully and permanently safeguarded and that the integrity and independence of a major news service is not undermined by a greedy short-sighted attempt to make a quick profit for a few newspaper proprietors."

The Financial Times called the motion "a strong attack" on the proposed stock sale.

A spokeswoman for Reuters said

Glen Renfrew, Reuters' managing director, could not comment on the scheduled debate. But in an internal memo distributed in December, Mr. Renfrew said "Any association with the government or legislature of any one country is simply not

## German Chemical Firms See Growth of 2% to 3%

**Frankfurt** — The West German chemical industry expects real, or inflation-adjusted, growth of 2 to 3 percent in 1984, Heinz-Gerhard Franck, president of the Chemical Industry Association, said Wednesday.

Mr. Franck said at a press conference that the outlook for the industry is considerably better than a year ago. He added that there had been a firmly based recovery in the chemical industry in 1983 after poor results the year earlier.

consistent with Reuters' principles of independence, integrity and complete freedom from bias."

Financial experts have estimated that Reuters stock could bring in the equivalent of at least \$1.5 billion. The current owners are the major London newspapers; the Press Association, the domestic British wire service, and newspapers in Australia and New Zealand. The value of Reuters has jumped since the company introduced in 1973 its successful Monitor service, which supplies financial information for private subscribers on video terminals.

One possible problem for the sale is a 1941 "agreement of trust" that was made under the aegis of Parliament. In it the proprietors agreed that the agency "shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest group or faction."

Some Britons, including James Callaghan, the former Labor prime minister, have voiced fears that a



Glen Renfrew

stock sale might endanger the agency's reputation for independence.

Although no date has been set for the sale, Reuters officials reportedly hope that it will take place in the spring.

In Friday's debate, Kenneth Baker, the minister for information technology, is to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

## Unadmirable Do Well

**(Continued from Page 9)**  
additions to the same list are Good-year and Transco. Federal Express is also a candidate for profit-taking.

The capital-goods sector is in an uptrend, he pointed out, and Henschel still favors General Electric, Boeing and the "more-diversified" United Technologies. The bank is also positive in the long term on Philip Morris, along with IBM, Hewlett-Packard and ITT in the technology sector.

Alan Aluminum and CSX are other favorites. Unocal is the only energy issue Henschel is positive about.

Northern Telecom is a stock being viewed for possible purchase, Mr. Demole said, while the bank's analysis are also studying whether hospital management and supply stocks are cheap or just in a long-term downturn.

*International Herald Tribune*

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### FCC Votes to Delay 'Access Charges' For Telephone Users in the U.S.

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Federal Communications Commission, making good on its promise of last week, voted Wednesday to delay the telephone "access charges" that consumers and small businesses were to have started paying in April.

The agency, in a unanimous vote, said it had received no public comments over the past week that would prompt it to change its mind on postponing the imposition of the fees until mid-1985. The FCC had tentatively decided to take that step Jan. 19.

Telephone customers had been scheduled to begin paying the new access fees in April, with residential users paying \$2 a month and business customers as much as \$6 a month to their local phone company. Under Wednesday's order, only large businesses — those with more than one line — will begin paying the fees in April.

By its vote, the commission committed itself to making a final decision on the fate of access charges late this year after conducting new studies on whether the fees pose any threat to universal telephone service. Assuming the agency sticks to that timetable, the earliest that access charges could be implemented would be during the late spring or summer of 1985.

### Siemens Raises Fiscal '83 Payout

**MUNICH (Reuters)** — Siemens AG said its dividend payment for the year ended Sept. 30, will be 351 million Deutsche marks (\$124 million) after a 328-million-DM payout the previous year.

World group voluntary reserves for 1982-83 were 392 million DM, up from 335 million DM in 1981-82.

A company spokesman declined to disclose profit, but said payout and reserves combined were less than profit. The group earned 738 million DM in 1981-82.

### Murdoch Firm Countersues Warner

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Rupert Murdoch's News International Wednesday filed a countersuit in federal court in Delaware charging Warner Communications Inc. and its management with "a pattern of racketeering" and violations of federal fraud and securities laws.

The suit was filed in response to another federal court case brought by Warner against Mr. Murdoch's company. News International denied the allegations, which centered on the charge that the company and its investment banker had filed false statements about Mr. Murdoch's investment in Warner. Mr. Murdoch has been buying Warner shares and now owns about 7 percent of the company's stock outstanding. He has said he might buy as much as 49.9 percent of Warner's shares outstanding.

Mr. Murdoch's counterclaim charges Warner with illegal activities in connection with stock sales by Warner officials before Warner's Atari unit disclosed sharply lower earnings in late 1982. In addition, the suit raises legal issues concerning Warner's involvement in an effort to buy an interest in the Westchester Premier Theater.

### Distillers Co., Esmark Holding Talks

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Distillers Co. and Esmark Inc. said on Tuesday that talks are under way with a view to the purchase by Distillers of Esmark's entire interest in Somerset Importers of New York.

Somerset is the exclusive importer into the United States of the Johnnie Walker brands of Scotch whisky, owned by John Walker & Sons, and the Tanqueray brand of gin owned by Charles Tanqueray & Co. Walker and Tanqueray are subsidiaries of Distillers.

### Joint Venture to Arrange Debt Swaps

**LONDON (HTI)** — Singer & Friedlander Ltd., a small British merchant bank, is forming a joint venture with European InterAmerican Finance Corp. of New York to arrange swaps of international debt.

The two companies already are active in matching buyers and sellers of debt, mostly from Third World countries involved in reschedulings. Such swaps are multiplying as banks and trading companies seek to shed doubtful debt exposures by selling them at a discount. Victor Segal, a Singer managing director, emphasized that despite recent growth such swaps involve only a tiny proportion of international debt.

European InterAmerican, formed last year, is wholly owned by Martin W. Schubert, a swap expert. Singer is a unit of European Ferries PLC, which plans to sell the merchant bank as part of a new corporate strategy.

## Over-the-Counter

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

**Jan. 25**

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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## SPORTS

## Precisely Whom Is the Woman Athlete to Please?

By Julie Cart  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Reporters who dwell on Jarmila Kratochvílová's physique and speculated about her femininity rather than her spectacular double at last summer's world track championships in Helsinki, Finland, revealed a naïveté about international track and field. Significantly, their stories pointed up the East-West cultural gap in reporting international sports.

"Sometimes I wish they would all just go away," Kratochvílová said through an interpreter before a recent track meet here. "I am always aware, even in practices, of photographers and reporters who are there. It is distracting. Sometimes I wish I had more privacy, more time to myself."

Kratochvílová is the women's world-record holder at 400 meters (47.99) and 800 meters (1:53.28) and has world-class speed in the 100 and 200. At 5-foot-7 and 148 pounds (117.7 kg) and 67 kilograms (148.5 lb), she has a well defined physique that most men would envy.

Ria Stalman, a Dutch discus thrower ranked eighth in the world, who has trained in the United States for five years, said of Kratochvílová: "She is, of course, a very extreme example of a very muscular woman."

"I don't think it's anything that has been brought on by steroids," muscle-building drugs — "as far as her looks are concerned. When I look at [U.S. sprinter] Evelyn Ashford, I don't think she is the most beautiful woman in the world. They are not running in a beauty contest. When you walk down the street and look around, you see lots of ugly people. Kratochvílová happens to be a runner, and a very good one, and that brings her into the public eye. And then everybody says 'Look at that!'"

"In a country like the U.S., beauty is emphasized; superficial beauty, makeup. But in the East, people don't have that. In the first place, most women don't have the money to go out and buy Revlon or Lancôme makeup and all that kind of stuff."

"It's just not a necessity for Eastern European women to look like Mary Decker, who looks like she goes two hours before the meet and puts on makeup and curls her hair. There is no need for that. That is not the way their society is being run. Here, you

don't get to see anything else, just the surface."

Stalman points to a basic economic reality in Eastern block countries (as well as many others). People simply don't have a large discretionary income to spend on beauty aids. And without Madison Avenue to manufacture a perceived need for the products, there is little demand.

If it is not the custom for European women to shave their legs or under their arms, then how fair is it for Western observers to project Western sensibilities on this different culture?

The difference for me as a female athlete is I have never felt I've had to defend myself for what I do," said tennis champion Martina Navratilova. She said that in Czechoslovakia, the social climate for girls competing in sports was different from those for their U.S. counterparts.

"We were never told we were not feminine because sports were for boys," Navratilova said. "There was never any problem with that. We never got any mixed

signals like kids do here. You're just an athlete, not a man or a woman."

"I think it's important to note that there is no word for 'tomboy' in the Czech language."

Navratilova sets a double standard. She cites England's slightly-built champion middle-distance runner, Sebastian Coe, as an example. "If women are considered masculine for doing sports, does that mean that men who don't compete in sports are feminine? I don't think so. If Kratochvílová is masculine, does that mean Sebastian Coe is feminine?"

There's a real dilemma here. The very traits that set women apart as successful athletes — an aggressively competitive nature, natural strength and size — are the same that are generally regarded as "masculine" and therefore are not to be cultivated by women. The problem for the United States: Is it possible to tone down those traits while still maintaining an acceptable level of success in sports?

Dr. Paul Ward, a consultant to

the U.S. Olympic Committee's Elite Athlete Program, believes that the fear of becoming outsize prevents U.S. women from "stepping over the line" and into the weight room.

Leslie Denz, the U.S. record holder in the discus, has taken that step and adjusted to the consequences. "It's something you get used to," she said. "Some Betty Boop with 23 percent body fat will be called a woman before I will. It is very frustrating — you can't go into a grocery store in shorts, you can't show your legs because people will gawk."

"It hurts — I know what people say. But it's worth it because I'm not out to be among the group of people who follow like a flock of sheep. I am an individual. Competing is my goal in life and it means everything in the world to me. I will do everything in my power to reach my goals. Yes, it hurts. But every athlete makes some sort of sacrifice and this is my sacrifice."

The U.S. female athlete receives the mixed signals Navratilova talks about. Do well, they are told, beat the communists; but be a lady — and for God's sake, don't get huge.

Diana Nyad, who went through a round of publicity photo sessions before attempting to swim from Cuba to Florida, was shocked to discover the pictures came out with her muscular frame trimmed down. "Those muscles represent a lot of work," she said. "I don't appreciate that they could just airbrush them out like that."

Nyad was willing to weather the social storm and live with the muscles. But will other American women? Is the United States losing potential world-class athletes because its women aren't willing to pay the social price?

"I think the East European women are so far advanced because sports play such a big role in those countries," Stalman said. "It's totally accepted to do whatever you can to become a good athlete. They are heroes no matter what they look like. Whereas in the United States and a lot of other countries in the West, women athletes have to deal with a social stigma. I think that is keeping a lot of people away from sports. Until this society changes, they — the Eastern Europeans — will have that edge."

The notion that sports and femininity are mutually exclusive is

not new. Said the "Venus of the Waves," 1932 U.S. Olympic gold medalist Eleanor Holm: "If I had to choose between swimming cups and honors, and loss of looks because of overdeveloped muscles, fuzzy skin, streaked hair, I'd give up the championships. It's great fun to swim and a great thrill to compete in the Olympics, but the moment I find my swimming making me look like an Amazon, giving me big, bulky muscles, making me look like an Amazon rather than a woman, I'll toss it to one side."

"My appearance is more important to my life as a woman than any swimming championship."

Femininity itself is an elusive term. French journalist Françoise Giroud wondered 10 years ago if femininity is a quality that can be misplaced — "as though femininity is something you can lose, the way you lose your pocketbook: hrm, where in the world did I put my femininity?"

That question is still rattling around the heads of U.S. women athletes and coaches. How is it possible to train with intensity and not sweat?

The first wave of women athletes to receive college scholarships, and train alongside men, knew all about image pressure. Today they can laugh that they applied makeup before attending workouts. Just to prove they were real women.

Writers say Kratochvílová wears a gold band on her left hand and is said to have a boyfriend, offering this as proof of her femininity.

Do we require Coe to carry around a razor or crumple the hand he shakes to convince the world of his masculinity?

"This sort of thing sets us back 50 years," said Brooks Johnson, head coach of the U.S. women's Olympic track team. "The times Kratochvílová ran are reachable by others who are willing to train hard."

"As long as we hide that lady's accomplishments under a barrel and talk only of her body, then what she accomplished remains — in the minds of other women athletes — out of the ordinary. We make her a freak. Then American women will look at her and believe the only way they can achieve those times is to look like her. They have to see her as being normal, or her accomplishments will never seem attainable."

## Teams' Armed Guards Banned From Olympic Villages in L.A.

By Kenneth Reich  
and Evan Maxwell  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Olympic security planners said Tuesday that armed security guards, other than those from U.S. law-enforcement agencies, would be banned from the three Olympic villages to be operating here for the Olympic Games during July and August.

Both federal and local officials said, however, that foreign dignitaries and Olympic athletes may still be allowed to have their own armed security agents outside the villages.

State Department officials said, for instance, that foreign delegations are at times allowed to bring their own security forces, sometimes armed with automatic weapons, into the United States as long as the agents are identified to local police.

Commander William Rathburn, chief of Olympic security for the Los Angeles Police Department, said that the Israelis had inquired whether they could station their own armed security men with their Olympic team, and several other countries, which he would not identify, had raised similar questions.

The villages will be at the University of Southern California, the University of California-Los Angeles and the University of California-Santa Barbara.

The Israelis have been particularly concerned about Olympic security since the 1972 Munich Games when 11 of their athletes were killed by Palestinian terrorists.

All countries, however, have accepted the rule against carrying

weapons in the villages, Rathburn said, noting that similar bans were in force at prior Olympics, including the 1976 Games in Montreal and the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York.

Rathburn, whose disclosures were confirmed by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's security director, Edgar N. Best, said the significant question is not whether foreign Olympic committees will have security agents with their teams inside the Olympic villages, but whether they will be armed.

"Some will have security people and not tell us," Rathburn said. "Our position is that there will be no armed security personnel in the villages except U.S. law-enforcement personnel. There will be ways to detect the presence of guns."

"The local jurisdictions want to have a way of knowing who is packing a gun around what venue," said one federal agent involved in the planning. "Everybody needs to know what everybody else is doing."

A State Department security official, requesting anonymity, said the issue had not been highly controversial, since to her knowledge only one or two countries outside Israel were considering sending armed guards with their Olympic contingents.

Dave Finney, Olympic coordinator for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Department of the Treasury, said the question of whether local jurisdictions would allow armed security for Olympic athletes at Olympic events, in transit or while they are visiting Southern California non-

Olympic attractions had not been resolved.

Olympic officials estimated that 9,000 to 10,000 of the residents of the villages would be athletes and another 2,000 to 3,000 team officials and aides.

In some cases, said one security official, some of those nonathletes may be security agents assigned either to protect the athletes or to keep them from defecting to the United States.

Meanwhile, in another security development, a ranking officer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles said that the corps had received authorization to spend "several million dollars" in federal funds to help enhance Olympic security.

Col. Roger Higbee, deputy engineer for the corps' Los Angeles district, said the money available to it for Olympic security came from a congressionally appropriated \$50 million military fund.

Olympic officials have said that was just a contingency fund for emergencies, but it was disclosed several weeks ago that the federal government will spend some of it to lend local law enforcement agencies special anti-terrorist equipment during the Games.

Higbee said Tuesday that the Corps of Engineers has now "been assigned to support the Los Angeles Police Department and other law-enforcement agencies [to provide] whatever they would need to enhance their security plans."

He said the discussions are under way about "hardening" protection at the Olympic villages and elsewhere.

"The most I've heard so far is barbed wire," Higbee said.

## Conner Forms America's Cup Group

By Dave Distel  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner, skipper of the U.S. yacht Liberty that lost the America's Cup last summer to the revolutionary wing-keeled Australia II, said Tuesday he has formed a group to try to win back the cup.

He said his group, America's Cup 87, will try to raise \$12 million to build and campaign the finest boat science can devise. Australia, which stunned the yachting world by breaking America's 132-year hold on the Cup in seven races, will take on challengers in January 1987 in Perth.

Conner said that his will be a national effort, separate from the

New York Yacht Club, the cup's former custodian and chooser of its defender. Conner's group had been one of three under consideration as a challenging syndicate by the NYCC.

"The New York Yacht Club has done a lot for the America's Cup," Conner said, "and I have a lot of friends back there. It wasn't an easy choice, but we decided to make it a total American effort rather than a regional effort."

Conner said a number of yacht clubs are informally committed to his effort, meaning their directors have yet to take action. He indicated the campaign has support in San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and Florida, as well as in San Die-

go. Conner is commodore of the San Diego Club.

Aside from raising the \$12 million to build the new entry will be in designing a new 12-meter boat. "With the advent of wing-keeled boats," he said, "we have whole new parameters in the design of boats. With the help of our scientific friends, we have to improve our product and maximize our chances. If we don't have the best boat, we may as well not go...."

"If there's a good sailor from Milwaukee who doesn't know how to get involved, he can talk to us. If there's a brilliant inventor with a better idea than a winged keel, we'll give him an avenue for his ideas."

His group, he said, has an edge in that it has raced against Australia II. "We're the only people in the world who know how fast Australia II is," he said. "We know more than anyone else, and we're not talking. We know that in some areas we're just as fast. We have a tremendous advantage in that Liberty gives us a yardstick."

For Conner, the announcement launches another three-year campaign of the kind he has turned into a crusade. He has been involved in America's Cup competition since 1974, making a successful defense as the skipper of Freedom in 1980 and the first unsuccessful defense in 1983.

"I just feel I owe it to the sailing community to return," he said. "I took a while for the wounds to heal, but I knew I'd get back into it if the conditions were right. These are the right conditions. It was tough to lose, and I feel I have some responsibility to go down there and get it back."



Dennis Conner, displaying the ensign of America's Cup 87.

## Washington — Town, Not Team — Tested by Fall From Grace

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On last Thursday's plane down to Tampa, Florida, women flashing huge diamond rings were wearing big noses on their lovely faces. Men in three-piece suits wore burgundy cowboy hats — barely big enough, at 10 gallons, to contain their pride. The fashionable set proudly tucked its Burberry scarves inside its Army surplus Ranger fatigues. At 30,000 feet, several choruses of "Hail to the Redskins" erupted....

On Monday's packed plane back, not one item of Washington Redskins regalia could be sighted. And, for some, nobody sang.

Unless I miss my guess, Washington may be taking Sunday's 10-alarm Super Bowl catastrophe harder than the beaten players. Going by the local TV sports at 11 P.M. Monday, you'd barely have

known a Super Bowl was played; the Redskins' lights went out one minute in the caboose slot usually reserved for rodeo. On Tuesday, a 63-year-old woman who isn't even a football fan said, "I feel like slugging somebody."

Why have normally sensible people taken this super flop so far to heart? Could it be that, in the last few years, Washington has slowly become a town of sports junkies? Is victory habit forming? Does D.C. need its fixes?

For generations, Washington was the black hole of sports. We knew how to enjoy a victory, laugh at a loss. But a dozen years ago, Redskins coach George Allen gave us a whiff of "losing is like death." Maryland's basketball coach, Lefty Driesell, held a similar world view. Both men brought a certain sad charm to their monomanias — their wants were so simple, their methods so corny, their deviousness so comic, their limits so obvious. Many cheered their teams in victory but booed them in defeat.

Washington's taste for victory had started to grow. Soon it would blossom. In 1978, hundreds of thousands lined a parade route to pour confetti and kisses on the National Basketball Association champion Bullets.

In 1979, the Baltimore Orioles came within one victory of a world title. The Orioles became a summer staple on Washington television. Their defeats in great pennant races in 1980 and '82 merely made the World Series title three months ago seem more savory and cathartic.

Whenever Washington turned around, it saw the heights of the big time. Sugar Ray Leonard's fights against Roberto Duran and Tommy Hearns exposed the town to the visceral lure of man's most vicious and second-oldest profession.

Next, the Georgetown Hoyas came within a point of an NCAA basketball title. Then, in 1983, the long-shot Redskins won the National Football League title — and there were those dogged Orioles up the road, completing their seven-year project.

A common thread ran through all these transporting adventures: Never once was Washington really let down. Always defeat was accompanied by dignity.

Even the town's losses were of the softest and most addictive kind. Leonard lost to Duran in a brutal classic fight, but actually gained esteem. Georgetown, a team that had far surpassed expectation, lost on a freak pass. The Orioles be-

came masters of the ennobling defeat; after the final loss of '82, the crowd stood, cheered and cried — for many, that hour of defeat still provides a sweeter, deeper memory than the '83 Series victory.

Never burned, Washington learned to open its arms wide to such events. For example, after last year's Super Bowl and this year's National Conference championship, my neighborhood block of Capitol Hill was full of people of all ages and races beating pots and pans with spoons, hugging, dancing and whooping.

We couldn't wait to get to Tampa.

Give us more of Pete Rozelle's circus dinner parties with motorcycles zooming over our tables and a woman acrobat falling on her head among the guests. Give us more midnight suppers at Bert's Steak House, where the "world's biggest" wine list comes to our table with padlock and every waiter has to serve a year's apprenticeship so he can perfect the phony party. Give us quarterback Joe Theismann and placekicker Mark Moseley in black tie helping their wives into a limo at 12:45 A.M. three nights before Super Sunday.

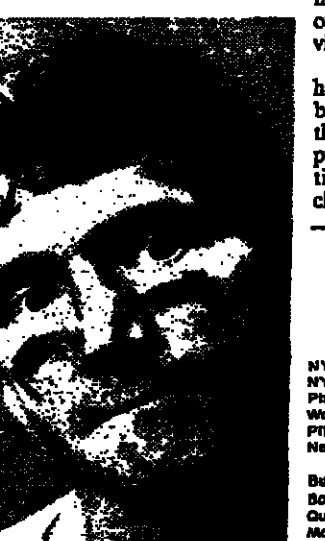
It's a trip. I tell you. The whole

scene is intoxicating, unpredictable — yes, addictive. One day, I picked up a room key that had been dropped in the lobby of the Holiday Inn in the middle of 500 certifiable loonies. It turned out to be Theismann's key — good ol' No. 568. Don't ask me how it got there, but the Redskins were glad to get it back.

Everybody finds his own way to get hooked, to feel as if the action rubs off. On Sunday, an emotional, unprepared city was handed the big hit: "Eat dirt, D.C.," signed Al Davis.

Now comes the really hard part — harder than Los Angeles Raiders' 38-9 rout. Three million people have to swallow a dream.

A Redskins parade was to take place here Wednesday. For Washington, it would amount to a gut check.



Joe Theismann in defeat.

## Hagler, Hearns To Defend Titles

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Marvelous Marvin Hagler will defend his undisputed middleweight title against Argentine Juan Domingo Roldan, the World Boxing Association's top contender, March 30 in Las Vegas, it was announced here Tuesday.

Meanwhile, it was announced that World Boxing Council super welterweight champion Thomas Hearns will defend against former European junior middleweight champion Luigi Minichillo of Italy Feb. 11 in Detroit. Hearns, 37-1, will be making his first defense since winning the title from Wilfred Benitez in December 1982. Minichillo has a career mark of 42-2.

It will be the ninth defense for Hagler, who has lost in his last 13 fights and whose record is 58-2. Roldan is 50-3-2 lifetime.

## NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	GP
NY Islanders	37	2	64
NY Rangers	26	14	61
Philadelphia	26	14	61
Washington	25	15	60
Pittsburgh	19	22	55
New Jersey	18	23	54

ADAMS CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	GP
Buffalo	22	13	60
Boston	22	14	61
Quebec	20	16	60
Montreal	22	14	61
Hartford	15	26	61

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	GP
Minnesota	25	14	64
St. Louis	21	25	63
Chicago	19	28	64
Toronto	26	12	63
Detroit	16	29	64

Smythe Division			
Team	W	L	GP
Edmonton	37	8	64
Calgary	19	19	62
Winnipeg	18	24	64
Vancouver	17	24	64
Los Angeles	14	29	62

Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	GP
San Jose	26	14	64
Seattle	22	18	64
Vancouver	17	24	64
Los Angeles	14	29	62

NHL Scoring Leaders			
Player	G	A	Pts
Stefan Luthi	36	40	76
Eric Redden	26	46	72
Steve Stenson	26	44	70
Stefan Luthi	26	44	70
Stefan Luthi	26	44	70

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	GP
Boston	37	2	64
Philadelphia	29	13	60
New York	28	14	61
New Jersey	26	16	62
Washington	19	24	64

CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
Minnesota	24	17	61
Detroit	22	19	64
Atlanta	20	20	64
Chicago	16	24	64
Indiana	11	29	62

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	GP
San Antonio	24	14	61
Golden State	24	14	61
Los Angeles	24	14	61
Phoenix	24	14	61
San Diego	24	14	61

PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	GP
San Antonio	24	14	61
Golden State	24	14	61
Los Angeles	24	14	61
Phoenix	24	14	61
San Diego	24	14	61

Transition			
Team	W	L	GP
BALTIMORE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64

Transition			
Team	W	L	GP
BALTIMORE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64
SEATTLE	37	2	64

## NBA Standings

San Antonio	19	24	.442	7½
Denver	18	24	.429	8
San Jose	18	25	.419	8½
San Antonio	17	24	.415	8½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	25	16	.610	—
Portland	27	18	.600	—
Seattle	21	19	.525	3½
Golden State	20	23	.465	4
Phoenix	19	23	.452	6½
San Diego	14	28	.333	11½
Tuesday's Results				
San Antonio	117	Seattle	109	(Gervin 35,
Michael 27; Thompson 22, Sikma 17).				



